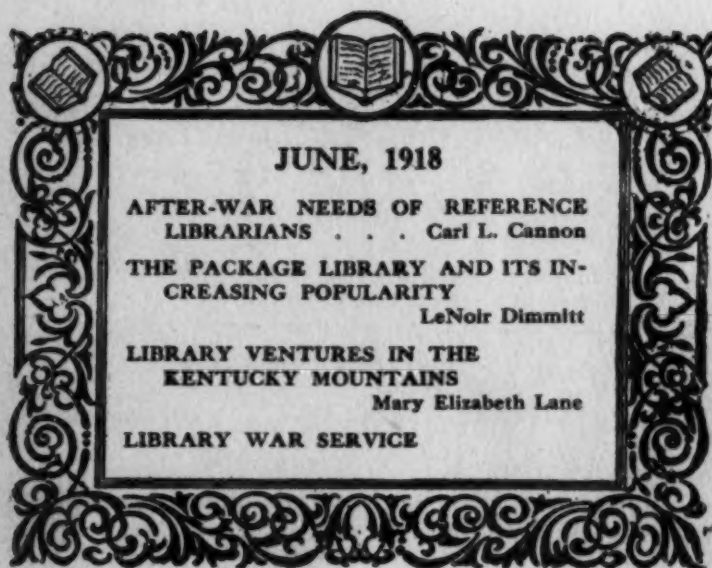


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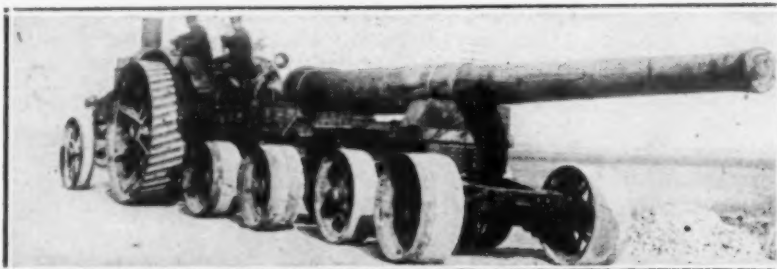
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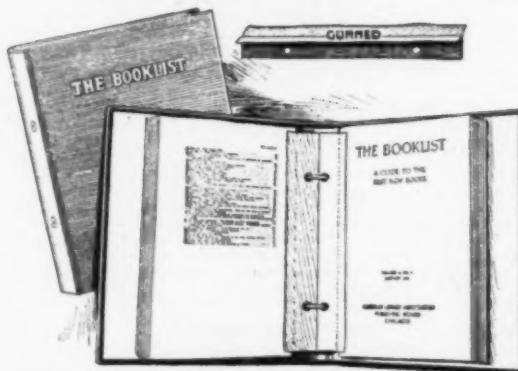


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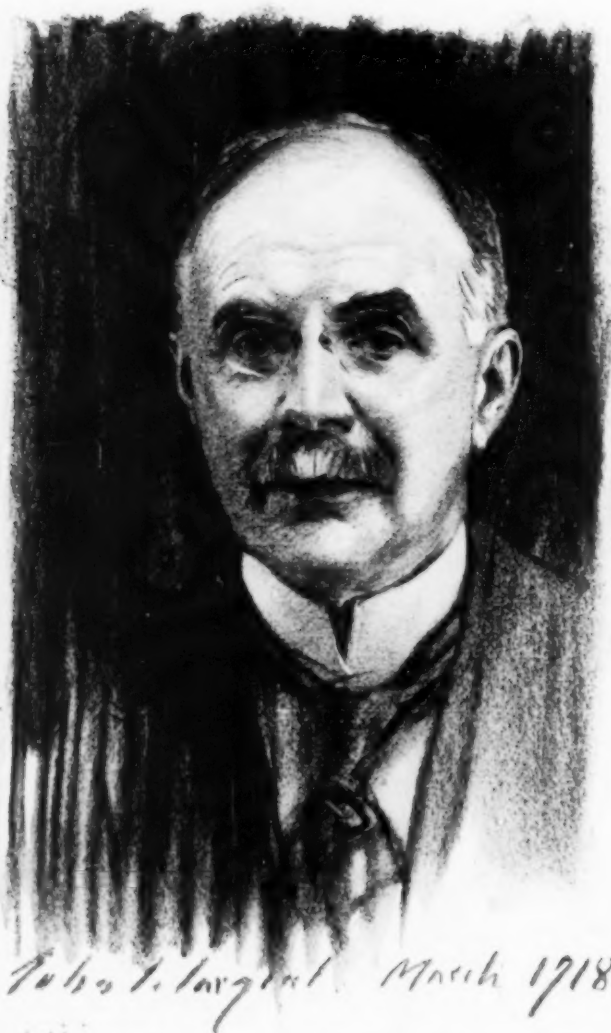
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Vol. 43

JUNE, 1918

No. 6

THE Saratoga conference in the week including the Fourth of July, will be doubly a patriotic gathering—in its discussion and aim as well as in its date. Saratoga of late years has been raised from the low estate to which racing and gambling propensities had brought it down, and it is regaining the public favor in which it was held by past generations. The Springs, at one time sadly commercialized, have been redeemed with beautiful surroundings under the management of the State Reservation Commission, and the enlarged Congress park with the beautiful Trask Memorial by Daniel Chester French affords a delightful recreation center for summer visitors. The hotel at which the A. L. A. will gather is one famous in the history of watering places and capacious almost to the A. L. A. maximum. Thought and talk will, of course, center on the war—the remarkable achievement under A. L. A. auspices during the year since Louisville, and the further plans which the director general and the War Council will lay before the conference. But in the general meetings, and especially in the auxiliary meetings, there will be many other topics of interest, and we hope for a large attendance. In view of the question raised in one quarter whether the money spent in coming to the conference might not be better spent for a Liberty Bond, the answer should be plain, that attendance at these national gatherings should both enhance the spirit of patriotism and provide for patriotic work. The choice should be to use the money for convention attendance. If a library conference had not been held in 1917 the great library work for our soldier boys during the past year would not have been done. It may be added that altho no post-conference excursion has been planned this year, Saratoga is the natural starting point for many delightful trips of a few hours or a

few days' duration, as the one-day trip thru Lake George and Lake Champlain, or a longer one into the Adirondacks, where Mr. Dewey offers the hospitality of his Lake Placid Club to all in attendance on the convention.

PATRIOTISM is not intolerance, and intolerance should not be considered manifestation or proof of patriotism—but quite the contrary. Many who were pacifists before the war, and who still oppose war as such, have been moved by the cumulative German atrocities against humanity, by the whole trend of world events, and especially by President Wilson's exposition of American ideals of peace, to follow him into the belief that only by vigorous and successful prosecution of this war to the end can the world be made safe for democracy or anybody in it, whether living in America or in Germany. There are still pacifists who deprecate not only war but this war. Few of them, however, have been obstructionists, and if, as peaceful people, they have held their peace, they are entitled to respect and to tolerance. This was the fair-minded view of the Portland Library Board in answering the charges made by a sensational newspaper against Miss Hunt, an honored member of the Portland Library staff. The board's finding may well serve as a model in like cases and fully exonerates Miss Hunt from letting her minority opinions interfere in any way with her excellent library work. But sensational journalism still hounded Miss Hunt and the library authorities, until she proffered her resignation as the only peaceful solution of the question so unnecessarily raised. Oregon has made such splendid record as a state in every relation of war work that her patriotism is splendidly salient; there can be no question about that. It is a pity that the record of the state should

have this slight blot on the 'scutcheon thru intolerance on the part of the local press.

It is nothing short of misfortune that politics are again running riot in Ohio and that the expiration of the term of the worthy and effective president of the Ohio State Library Commission, Prof. Park of Cincinnati, has been made the occasion of replacing him by a less experienced head for that important body and for displacing Mr. Charles B. Galbreath, one of the best of state librarians. His successor is a gentleman who held the office during Mr. Galbreath's previous term of dismissal and who has since been an employe of the Democratic State Committee. We have only words of welcome for those coming anew or again into the library circle, but we cannot voice too strongly the feeling of protest which will be so general thruout the library profession, at the displacement by the spoils system of so good an official as Mr. Galbreath. Ohio, despite the good library work at both ends of the state, at Cleveland and Cincinnati, as well as at Dayton and other intermediate points, is a state sadly behind the neighboring state of Indiana in library matters, Indiana being best and Ohio worst in the record of Carnegie libraries. Under the spoils system this could scarcely be otherwise.

THE one possible disadvantage of civil service examinations for important library posts is well illustrated in the admirable letter from Chalmers Hadley of Denver, in regard to the Chicago appointment. Mr. Hadley and Mr. Perry enrolled themselves for the examination quite as much to make sure that the library profession was really represented in candidates as from personal desire or expectation. Mr. Roden's long local experience naturally giving him great advantage in the competition. These two gentlemen did a considerable service to the library profession and to the public in this way, and it is a pity that they should seem to be placed in the position of disappointed

candidates for public office by such mistaken publication in respect to the appointment as has been made by the newspaper press. Both made creditable showing in the examination and came thru it with fine credit to their work in their respective localities, and we trust that the local authorities in their two cities will cordially appreciate the compliment involved in the fact that they came next to the successful candidate.

THE admirable letter addressed by library school authorities to trustees rightly emphasizes the fact that assistants are being taken from library work in embarrassing numbers by the higher remuneration offered by Uncle Sam and by business houses. The government is, in fact, deranging industry in every quarter rather seriously by offering abnormally high salaries for filing work and other light service, in positions which have the disadvantage that work will cease when war conditions are over. This last is forgotten for the moment by those who flock to such positions and leave libraries and other employers in the lurch. That our schools are in the same box with our libraries is illustrated by the utterances of N. E. A. authorities. Unfortunately the remedy is not in the hands of most library boards or school boards. Our most important libraries depend upon state or municipal appropriations, and such demands have been made both upon our states and cities under war conditions that library and school appropriations are trimmed rather than expanded in the year's budgets, despite the need of higher salaries. Trustees are generally willing to provide for adequate pay, if they can get the money to do it with; but here's the rub! If their budgets are curtailed, they cannot increase salaries. It is difficult to see any satisfactory solution of the dilemma during the war, and trustees and librarians alike can only pray that the war may soon come to an end with a just and enduring peace which will again restore normal conditions.

AFTER-WAR NEEDS OF REFERENCE LIBRARIANS

BY CARL L. CANNON, *Assistant, Information Desk, New York Public Library*

IN these times when many new and insistent needs are pressing upon librarians, one may very properly be considered presumptuous for calling attention to still others. A more timely paper, for example, would be devoted to suggesting how to do without much of what we already have. Yet if statesmen and business men find it good policy to give a share of their time to after-war plans, why, indeed, should not librarians mark their example?

In the haze that surrounds what may or may not be true after the war one thing stands out pretty distinctly and that is that the character of reference work in American libraries will be changed appreciably. Even if the struggle should last longer than two years, or three years, it seems reasonably certain, now, that America will be a creditor rather than a debtor nation, that she will have a merchant marine and more foreign trade. It is absolutely certain that she will have a persistent interest in foreign diplomacy, even tho a league of nations should not materialize, and that there will be returned to her a large body of intelligent young men who have lived abroad for some time. Naturally these influences will direct her interests away from home more than before, and should and will arouse a keener interest in world geography, history, languages and commerce. This interest will undoubtedly cause a demand for more reference books written from an American point of view, for none know better than a reference librarian how unsatisfactory for American use are many foreign books. Facts may be as true in one country as in another, but in their marshaling and application they are distinctly national. It has often been remarked, for example, how many times *The New International Encyclopedia* is to be preferred to the *Britannica* in American libraries, despite the fact that it is probably less scholarly. Technical librarians find it difficult to adapt foreign manuals due to differences in practice between the countries. Similarly the relative importance of

and interest in countries and ports, varies if viewed from New York or San Francisco, rather than London or Hamburg. History, also, needs to be re-studied in its relation to the Western continents; American jurists will wish to say something about the future development of international law, and information pertaining to foreign trade offers almost limitless possibilities for re-handling and re-shaping. True, much has been written on these questions, especially since 1914, but it has not yet been condensed, tabulated, and indexed in a form the most satisfactory for reference work. J. Ellis Barker had this in mind when in his "Great problems of British statesmanship" he says: "On Dec. 10, 1914, Prof. C. K. Webster stated in his inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool:

'You will look in vain for the books which can teach Englishmen the connection of their own country with the political life of the Continent during the nineteenth century. Such books cannot be improvised on the spur of the moment in the midst of a national crisis. . . . Few will dispute that the study of our diplomatic history in the past century is of real and immediate importance to-day. Yet the work has scarcely begun. . . . Neither Canning nor Palmerston is known to us, except by loose and inadequate records.'

This statement is exceedingly humiliating. It seems incredible, but unfortunately it is only too true."

If it is true in England where a relatively large amount of thought is devoted to political matters, how much more is it true of the United States whose people derive so much of their information of the Continent from British sources.

As to languages, most noticeable at present is the lack, in some tongues, of dictionaries of graded scope and price. And might it not be permissible, here, to call attention to the genuine need for a good advanced English grammar based on scientific principles?

Credit must, of course, be given to many excellent American books already in the

field, but of these, it must be conceded, those relating to domestic affairs are foremost. Bailey's "Standard cyclopedia of horticulture," Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American biography," and the Wilson company indexes, to mention only three, are examples of useful works of distinctly American origin. The Public Affairs Information Service seems to be a remarkable step forward, not only because it supplies a current bibliography on necessary subjects, but because it is based upon the idea of library co-operation which, despite its early tribulations as well as successes in the United States, still has its best days ahead.

But the result of the war will not lessen interest in the study of our own country, a study which could be greatly aided by the addition of a few much needed reference books. For example, why should we not have a good gazetteer of the United States? Its vast areas and numberless lakes, rivers, towns and mountains probably preclude an attempt for this country on anything like the scale achieved for France by Joanne in his *Dictionnaire Geographique et Administratif de la France et de ses Colonies*, in nine folio volumes, but we might reasonably expect a good one-volume work after the manner of Lippincott's or Longmans'.

Most librarians can testify to the usefulness of *The Statesman's Year Book*. In this a British publisher has done for the United States what has never been so well done here, namely, given in brief condensed form, information (brought down to date each year) about every state in the union. Without wishing to see *The Statesman's Year Book* supplanted (for its information about foreign countries would still make it indispensable) it could be hoped that some American annual publication such as *The New International* or *The American* year books might do for the various states what *The Statesman's Year Book* does for about two hundred and eighty world states, thus giving the fuller treatment required for satisfactory use in this country. This feature could be added without changing the character of the rest of the book, the more easily so, since the service necessary to make the addition is

already built up. But while the American states have a year book which in part meets the demand, there is no such information available for American cities. Perhaps most librarians have been faced with some such request as, "Give me some recent information about Tulsa, Oklahoma, for I am considering it as a future place of residence. I wish to know about its railroads and interurbans, its industrial and commercial possibilities, its schools, churches, government, climate, etc." Now something can be gleaned from different well-known sources such as *The World Almanac*, *The New International Year Book*, and from reports of city bureaus if the library is fortunate enough to have them, but complete up to date facts gathered in one place are not to be found.

There are certain things about cities that every one who is interested in them wants to know, just as there are facts about states and empires in such general demand that the editor of *The Statesman's Year Book* has been able to know them and condense them into his book of 1560 pages. *The Municipal Year Book* does this for British cities, and that it is appreciated is shown by its twenty-one years of successful existence. But while it might serve in some respects as a model for a similar American book, in others it should not be followed exactly. More should be included in the portion devoted to information about individual cities, and the general review of the year's municipal events might be dropped entirely since this is already included in existing reference books.

One wishes to know the meaning or origin of the name of the city, its date of founding or incorporation, a brief chronology of principal events in its history, form of government, system of education, institutions, courts, art collections, museums, libraries, markets, water supply, municipal property, source of income, public works, railroads, trolley connections with important centers or nearby parallel lines, climate, etc. Most of this information will vary little or only in part from year to year.

One wishes also to know the officers of the city, its area in acres or square miles,

foreign and native born population, statement of municipal finance including funded debt, grand tax roll, receipts and expenditures, principal industries, churches, with brief religious, educational, vital and election statistics, miles of streets and important publications issued by the city or chamber of commerce. Such information would, of course, have to be revised yearly, but would have to be complete only for the larger cities. In the *Wisconsin Blue Book* for 1915, the comparative statistics of different cities of the state are analyzed and conclusions drawn in the form of a general summary. A map of the state is inserted showing the location of the larger cities, and their importance is indicated by dots of varying sizes. A general discussion of geographical and other factors that influenced their foundation and growth follows. Brief tables are appended giving the number of establishments (comparative figures for different years) average number of wage earners, value of products, rank among the cities of the United States, etc. Some such yearly summary for the various states would be useful to precede the account of cities considered individually.

The question of course is, granted such a work would be exceedingly useful, who will attempt it? The answer is that several existing agencies are in a favorable position to publish it if a demand were assured. Publishers of year books who have correspondents in the various states with access to the public records could undertake it either as a new work, or as a modification of their present publications; or, such concerns as the H. W. Wilson Company, who possess collaborators in the persons of state and municipal librarians or the publishers of the *National Municipal Review*, who already have a contributing staff at hand.

Publishers of such an annual might depend for its sale not alone on libraries, but upon banks, investment, wholesale and bond houses, and in fact, all business concerns with interests thruout the United States, as well as city and state officials, and numerous organizations interested in city affairs.

That our new post-bellum relationships will make it possible to urge the publication in English of annuals international in scope,

such as the *Internationales Jahrbuch für Politik und Arbeiterbewegung*, the *Année Sociale Internationale*, or the *Geographisches Jahrbuch* is questionable, altho there will be a wide demand for such material. We already have the International Institute for Agriculture at Rome, with its valuable publications in English. Is it too much to hope that more will be organized dealing with other fields of human interest?

In conclusion it may be added that these questions seem rightfully to belong to the field of library discussion. Reference aids such as the above do exist and have paid for themselves in countries less rich than America. We cannot make the books ourselves but interest in our own work and that of our co-laborers, the public, causes us to take some thought as to how we shall answer legitimate questions. Publishers know that we reflect the interests of the reading, working public, and in the past have asked librarians for suggestions both regarding the improvement of their present publications, and the launching of new ones. This fact coupled with our interest gives rise to the hope that perhaps suggestions in this case, if sown in due season, would not fall on stony ground.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PLANNED IN BOSTON

A COMMITTEE whose personnel included Helen G. Estey, J. H. Friedel, chairman, E. D. Greenman, D. N. Handy, Ethel M. Johnson, Florence A. Johnson, town room, and G. W. Lee, arranged for a meeting at the Town Room, 3 Joy street, Boston, Tuesday evening, May 21, to consider the advantages of forming (and possibly to form) what may be called the Boston Special Libraries Association, or perhaps better, the Boston Libraries Association, leaving out the word "special" in the light of the growing interdependence of libraries.

It was hoped that Mr. Belden and the members of the examining commission, then at the Boston Public Library, (Mr. Anderson of New York, Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis, Mr. Brett of Cleveland), would be present and extend the discussion to the possibilities of the proposed Municipal Reference Branch.

THE PACKAGE LIBRARY AND ITS INCREASING POPULARITY

By LENOIR DIMMITT, *Extension Librarian, University of Texas*

ABOUT ten years ago, while serving as secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, Frank A. Hutchins came to the conclusion that while traveling libraries consisting entirely of books were a great boon to the people, there was something lacking in the service. Books at the best can only give information which is a year old. In order to form correct judgments in regard to present-day questions the public must have information more recent than books can furnish. Mr. Hutchins decided that this need could be met most satisfactorily by following the plan of the commercial clipping bureaus, that is, the best articles from current periodicals should be clipped and all those on the same subject gathered together into packages. Then these packages, instead of being rented as in the case of commercial bureaus, were to be loaned free of charge.

As an outgrowth of this idea the first package library was established by Mr. Hutchins in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin in 1907. Its success was immediate. Other universities seeing the value of this kind of work have since followed the example set by Wisconsin. Among those now having package libraries are the University of Indiana, the University of Michigan, the University of Washington, and the University of Texas, the latter falling into line in August, 1914.

Here in Texas, the package library is in the Division of Information of the Department of Extension, and is called the Extension Loan Library. It has no connection with the Main University Library. Its original purpose was to assist the Interscholastic League debaters, many of whom, scattered thru all parts of the state, had no means of obtaining material on the live questions of the day which they wished to discuss. However, the use of the library was never limited to debaters, and women's clubs, teachers and all other organizations and individuals were invited to use it.

That the establishment of the Extension

Loan Library filled a long felt need of the people was fully proved by the flood of requests which began to pour in upon the announcement of its opening. During the first year of its existence 1570 package libraries were circulated. Since then the circulation has been gradually increasing until in the year ending in September, 1917, there were 2535 packages loaned. Requests come from all parts of the state. There were only 34 counties in the state out of the whole number of 251 to which package libraries were not sent during the last year.

It is impossible to tell how many patrons we have as each library is often shared by a group of people. A list of 2500 borrowers may represent a patronage of 10,000, or more. One teacher writing for an extension of time on her library says, "I have used the package to good advantage in my school. Another school wishes to use it and several other persons besides."

Many letters from all parts of the state tell a story which is very pleasant to hear. A lady in San Benito writes, "This literature I found very valuable, in fact, I cannot over-estimate the value of having access to such a library for all who live in this remote part of the state." There are some very constant patrons who never return a package library without asking for another to take its place.

The majority of the requests received are for material to assist teams in getting up debates, to provide subject matter for club or institute papers, and to furnish material on which school essays can be based.

A list of subjects most frequently called for during a year can be said to show the trend of public thought during that time. In 1916-1917, aside from single tax, which being the subject for the interscholastic debate was naturally in the lead, the six most popular subjects were: woman suffrage; universal military training; increased armaments; immigration (including the literacy test); education (many different

phases); and Mexico. It is interesting to note that the first four of these were also included in the list of most popular subjects in the package libraries in both Wisconsin and Indiana in the same year. Just now we are receiving most frequent calls for libraries on compulsory industrial arbitration, government ownership of railroads, woman suffrage, European War (in its many different phases), Red Cross, and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Sometimes requests are received which cannot be answered by means of package libraries. Perhaps it is for information which should be answered by a specialist. In that case we have the privilege of calling on other resources of the university, for it is the purpose of the Extension Department to place these at the disposal of every citizen of the state. The University of Texas is well able to furnish information along many lines, having at its command professors who are authorities in their particular fields, and having in its possession the largest library in the South.

Recently a club woman who lives in a small town down on the Mexican border wrote that a little group of music lovers there had formed a club and had chosen the opera as their subject for study this year. She wanted suggestions as to the best methods of study and lists of references to any books which we could supply. This request was sent to the head of the Music Department, and it received his prompt attention. When we mailed the answer to her we told her of the generous regulations under which we are allowed to borrow books from the Main University Library for our patrons. The references which we sent her were made to books which we could procure for her in this way.

We receive many inquiries as to where different kinds of information can be obtained. Teachers write to find out what books they can buy which will be of most help to them in teaching certain subjects; farmers want to know where to get information about raising certain kinds of crops, etc.

Now as to the sources from which we gather our material and the way in which

it is prepared for circulation. We have very few books, the basis of our supply consisting of magazines, newspapers and pamphlets. The library receives two copies of three daily papers and 125 periodicals. It is necessary to have two copies because in clipping the articles often overlap. Our maintenance fund is so small that we are forced to do much begging, and it is astonishing how much good material can be obtained in this way when the publishers from whom we are begging are told about the kind of work we are trying to do. We receive many bulletins by exchange with other colleges, state departments, and agricultural experiment stations. Besides, we keep in touch with many organizations, such as the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which send us their publications free.

There are a number of aids available which point out material of value in this work. Many of our periodicals are indexed in "Reader's Guide," while recent pamphlets, bulletins, reports, legislation, etc., are indexed in the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*. A valuable list of free pamphlets is to be found each month in the "Shirt Sleeve Literature" column of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Then there are some magazines which list current publications on special subjects from which material may be selected. For instance, lists on social questions are to be found in the *Survey* and lists on labor questions in the *Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. *American Forestry* under its "Current Literature" column lists publications on auxiliary subjects as well as on forestry. In the September number alone I found references to four pamphlets on such varied subjects as Arbor Day celebration, forest utilization, description and travel, and conservation of resources, all of which, containing good material on subjects for which we often get calls, I obtained free by writing to the publishers.

I have frequently been asked how we begin to make up packages on new subjects. As our periodicals come in we shelve those indexed in "Reader's Guide" and clip the articles as they are needed.

All others are read and clipped at once. The articles which are worth while are classified according to the Dewey classification and shelved in pamphlet boxes. Pamphlets are also classified and shelved at once. It is from these sources that we draw our material if a request comes thru the mail for material on a subject on which no package library is made up.

If it is a new subject for which there is no immediate call, but for which we think there will soon be a demand—perhaps a demand which we expect to help create ourselves—the process is more complicated. We had an instance of this kind a short time ago. Dr. Reed, the head of the Music Department in the university, told me that he wanted to try to help raise the standard of public school music in the state, and asked me to help him by preparing package libraries on different phases of the subject to lend to the teachers. We had no libraries made up on the subject at that time, so had to begin to collect material.

First, the pamphlet boxes containing the clippings and pamphlets were searched and some good articles found. Then, by consulting "Reader's Guide," other articles were found and clipped. This gave us a few packages to start on. Then we wrote to some of the best music periodicals, describing our work and asking for free subscriptions. The publishers of two of the magazines have already responded favorably and have started sending us their magazines. By going thru the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, references to free pamphlets were found and ordered. Next the notes on new publications in the *Musican* were examined and found to contain references to a few free publications, and on glancing thru an article on public school music in the same magazine two other free bulletins were noted. Then the advertisements in a few music magazines were gone thru hurriedly and again something was found. Next a letter was sent to each of the state music associations in the United States asking for their annual reports containing papers and proceedings. Last, Dr.

Reed was asked to recommend a few of the best text books for public school music. The publishers of these were written to and asked to donate some of their books, mention being made of the good advertisement they would obtain by having their books included in our packages. So all together we are fast making a good collection of material for the package libraries without cost to us except the postage we use on the "begs."

In preparing the clippings to be put in the packages, the long articles are fastened in covers of manila paper or brown Kraft wrapping paper by means of Challenge eyelets. The shorter articles are pasted on manila sheets which are tied together to make a little book of clippings. Credit is always given to the magazine or newspaper from which the clipping is taken. After being classified according to Dewey and given Cutter numbers, all the clippings which are to form a library on a certain subject are fastened together with rubber bands and placed in vertical filing cases.

The cataloging is very simple, only subject cards being made. "Reader's Guide" serves as our subject-heading book. This solves the problem of wording new subjects better than anything else, since it is the vital current questions which are dealt with in the packages. Unfortunately, we have no such help when it comes to solving our classification problems, which are numerous.

For the European War the latest edition of Dewey only gives the number 940.913 with no sub-divisions, and as material on different phases of the war are called for almost every day we were forced to devise a scheme of our own for this subject. Of course, all libraries have similar classification difficulties, but a package library has to contend with them about a year sooner than does the conventional library. About two months ago I wanted a number for food conservation, and not being able to find one which was satisfactory, I went to the Main University Library to see what they were doing with it. I failed to find this much-talked-of subject in the catalog so asked the head cataloger about it. She said no books had been published

on the subject yet, consequently their difficulty in regard to it was still in the future. So we cannot get help from other people's experience, but have to work out our own salvation.

Because the demand in the Extension Loan Library constantly outgrows the maintenance fund, we are forced to refer requests coming from residents of towns where there are good public libraries, or from students of other colleges to their respective libraries. Preference has to be given to the people living in the rural districts and small towns where there are no library facilities.

There is no need of advertising in this library. We indulged in a little of it this fall, and the result was so immediate and

overwhelming that a student assistant had to be added to the staff to help care for the new requests. At present it is taking a staff of four persons on full time and one on half time to meet the demands made on the library, and as we have reached the limit of our salary fund for the year, we dare not do any more advertising, much as we would like for every one in the state to know about the library and take advantage of its loans.

Indeed, the people in all the states where package libraries have been established have seized the opportunity so eagerly for obtaining the kind of information offered by them that it is surprising that more universities have not established like institutions.

LIBRARY VENTURES IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

BY MARY ELIZABETH LANE, *Librarian, Talladega College*

It was with a sense of high adventure, that I went last summer, accompanied by one of the Talladega College teachers, into the fastnesses of the Cumberland hills in Kentucky. First, from Talladega, a circuitous route to Lexington, Ky., then straight eastward to Ashland, Ky., and from there back down to the southwest to Wayland, Ky., a little mining town on a spur of the C. & O. Railroad. There we were met by Mrs. Arthur Lloyd, founder of the Ivis Community Center, and a stalwart mountaineer, the possessor of a jolt-wagon, and a pair of mules. All afternoon we rode, as we thought, in peril of our lives, thru creek bottoms, and over rocky trails, getting farther and farther back into the hills. Miss P. and I were seated at the back of the wagon on my steamer truck. The brake was on my side, and every few minutes, I ducked to escape having it drag over my head.

At dusk, we came to Caney settlement, on the creek of that name, where the Lloyds have established the second of their community centers. Picture to yourselves, a few unfinished buildings—Wellesley Cottage, a schoolhouse, a barn, and a number of small offices on a sloping hill, backed

with magnolia trees, and facing across a narrow road, another hill rising abruptly, and you have the settlement as we saw it that night. Later in the summer several other buildings were erected. Two or three mountain girls had supper ready for us in the temporary shack which then served for kitchen and dining room. The girls were eager in their hospitality. They had placed a small wood fern in the center of the table, and they very evidently wished us to enjoy our supper of baked chicken and biscuit.

Next morning in the same jolt-wagon, we journeyed on toward the southwest to Ivis, where the Lloyds' cottage and the library were to be in my care for the summer. Ivis is scattered along the main creek of Troublesome, with many cabins up the branches, and in the coves. The families are wide awake and progressive, with a keen sense of their responsibility for the education of their children. We found them people of sterling qualities, cordial and hospitable to strangers who came among them.

At a spot along Troublesome, where the valley widens more than at any other place for miles, there is a long rambling frame

building, with a wide veranda and two or three flights of stairs leading up to it. Situated on the slope of a hill, in a commanding position in the most beautiful valley which I saw in Knott county, it is indeed ideally located. Many a night as I sat on the top step of the veranda, and watched the sun go down behind the cleft in the hills, followed by the wonderful afterglow, the dimming light, and the crescent moon and Venus standing out in the purple sky, have I thought, This is indeed Happy Valley. Shut off from the rest of the world, away from active preparations for the war, it was difficult to realize the horror of it. Not that the mountaineer has no means of knowing what is going on. Many of the families have their daily paper from Cincinnati or from Huntington, West Virginia.

On entering the clubhouse, we found on the first floor two or three as yet unfinished rooms. One was the library room, where I found over three thousand well-selected volumes. Back of this is another unfinished room intended as a kitchen for domestic science lessons, while upstairs, running the entire length of the building, is the unfinished hall, with a few rough boards for seats. Here, we held our so-called "Moonlight meetings." Every Friday night all summer, we gathered for a talk. One night, it was "What is going on outside the mountains"—a war talk by a young lady from New York City, who was doing some research work on Caney. Another night I read some letters from a friend who has done canteen work on the war front in France and in Belgium. Other talks were given by a Louisville friend, and by Miss Ward of Hunter College, New York City. One night the county demonstration agent from Hindman came over and talked about the necessity for planting winter wheat, and raising more hogs. This last I considered unnecessary for I met them all along the way on my daily trip to the post office.

When Mrs. Lloyd first started the library, she sent to the Kentucky Library Commission for an organizer, so I found it in good shape—classified by the simplest form of the Dewey decimal system, with a card catalog, and Gaylord posters placed

about the really attractive room. Elizabeth Stacey, the young mountain girl who had worked with Mrs. Lloyd to get the library in shape, came daily to assist in circulating books and to work on the cataloging of books which came in every day by parcels post. She has executive ability of a high order, combined with a desire to be of use to her people.

Later in the summer she went over to Caney to assist Mrs. Lloyd with her clerical work. On the morning in September when I left the little railway station at Lackey and saw her for the last time, she was on her way to the tiny village of Boscoe to establish a small branch library in a store. The storekeeper had asked Mrs. Lloyd for books to keep in his store, in order that he might help the school teachers of the community. Himself, uneducated, he desired to give to others opportunities from which he had been debarred.

In the hills everybody works at planting and hoeing the corn which is the staple crop. Men, women, boys and girls, all toil on the steep hillsides or along the creek bottoms, in order that there may be no failure of the crop. One girl was characterized by her fellow laborer, a man, as "the hoeingest girl on the creek." About the middle of July after last hoeing, the public schools open and continue in session until the end of February. Very little children rarely go to school after winter sets in, for the always atrocious roads are then at their worst.

After corn planting, just as the schools were opening, I had a class in library methods, which met three afternoons a week. There were six young women in the class, to whom was taught classifying, cataloging, current events, and English literature. In the fall one of these girls went back to the Hindman Settlement to continue her high school course, and two went to Berea. Another I left in charge of the Ivis library; but have heard since that she has gone to Boscoe to care for the little branch library there.

Traveling libraries have been sent out from the Ivis Community Center Library into the towns round about. It was a regret to me that I did not have the opportunity to go to the schools with the

boxes of books which I got ready for them. But a series of rainy days early in September, muddy roads and impassable creeks, made it impossible. Humans might have stood the trips; but we "allowed" that the books could not.

One Sunday afternoon, a neighbor, who taught all the week miles away on Beaver Creek, came to get some books to carry in his saddle bags with him on his next trip to the school. I was struck by one remark which he made about a certain book. Opening it, his eye caught one sentence which he liked. "There," he said, "I want that book. If you don't get but one sentence from a book which helps you, it is worth while." How many of us in trying to swallow an entire book, get nothing at all, finally.

Very much might be done for the schools all over the counties for miles about, if the valuable books housed in the Ivis Community Center Library could be carried to the school houses. This is quite an undertaking because the roads are notoriously bad. It is to be hoped that the road commissioners will see their way clear to get good roads thru those shut-in counties in the country of creeks, thus opening to the world a charming section of our country.

On a glorious September day we came out of the hills, and heard again, for the first time in three months, the sound of trains. Behind, we left kind friends who were sending their sons to the training camps and their daughters to colleges—people who in a few generations will no longer be shut in behind the hills.

At the third annual Better Community Conference held at the University of Illinois, Apr. 4-7, the following librarians appeared on the program of either a general session or a section meeting to present the relation of the public library to the community life: Anna M. Price, "The press and the library"; P. L. Windsor, "The campaign for camp libraries"; Helen Goodnow, "The library and the school"; Edna Lyman Scott, "The library and young people"; G. A. Deveneau, "The library and the farm"; F. K. W. Drury, "The library and the minister."

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN MONTICELLO, UTAH

[Editor's Note: Mrs. Palmer is the wife of a man in the U. S. Forestry Service, who has been located at Monticello, Utah. She has entered wonderfully into the spirit of pioneering life, and besides bringing up her own family of children has entered a desert claim, is now teaching in the public schools, and is the heart and soul of much of the life of her community. The following paper was submitted as one of the themes for the renewal of her teacher's certificate.]

OUR little hamlet is far from the maddening crowd, being located one hundred and five miles inland, south of Thompson, Utah, on the D. & R. G. railroad.

While our natural conditions are ideal, our dry farms the finest in the country, our herds of Hereford cattle second to none, yet one may imagine how limited our opportunities for culture are. True, we have God's great out-of-doors and the good people have lived near to Nature's heart and have read the "sermons in stones," but there is a broader culture that comes only with an intimate comradeship with books—the best literature.

This medium of culture has until recently been denied the major portion of our community. They all love books—are hungry for them. It seems a shame that no opportunity has been given to satisfy this literary hunger.

Several forces have contributed their quota to this state of affairs. The stern struggle for existence in the earlier days was the dominant factor and crowded out the finer things of life. Since the sage brush has been conquered and the people have had a few leisure moments to stop and take stock, they have come to realize that while they measure up favorably to their fellow man, physically, spiritually and mentally, yet one phase of development has been neglected. This is the spiritual uplift, the development of the inner man. This development can be attained thru the medium of good books—becoming acquainted with our best literature. From every point of view this is desirable in the making of citizens, since good books provide food for the imagination and the heart, inspire ideals of high and noble living and clothe beautiful thoughts in the pure and lovely garb of gracious language. In other words, literature should stimulate us and furnish something for us to emulate and thus make us richer.

Some four years ago our people began agitating the library question, and the movement receive a hearty response from every family in Monticello. Each family contributed at least twenty-five cents to the library fund and at the next municipal election a library tax was voted. This tax is still in force, but does not furnish adequate funds for all library purposes.

There was already a small nucleus for a library. A few books, possibly one hundred in number, mostly reference, belonged to the school, and the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association had about sixty books on hand.

A library board of six members was duly appointed and they decided to combine the two small libraries into a co-operative concern and name it the Public Library of Monticello, Utah. The municipality, the school district, and the Mutual Improvement Association were heartily in accord with the movement. The town council agreed to provide a janitor and lights. The school board agreed to furnish a room for the books, also fit up a reading room, furnish fuel, and provide a librarian. The Mutual Improvement Association agreed to turn in the reading course books each year. This arrangement was highly satisfactory as it left our small library tax intact to purchase books and magazines.

A room was fitted up in the school-house as a reading room, and kept open three nights a week. The teachers took turns acting as librarian. The Newark card system was installed and the library in a measure systematized.

Recently on Miss Downey's recommendation, the full set of books used in the classification and cataloging of libraries was purchased. Last summer Isabelle Redd, former secretary of our library board and a very public-spirited woman, took at her own expense the library course at Chautauqua, New York. On her return she was made librarian and immediately proceeded to classify our library. This classification revealed not only our weak points but our strong ones. The library was found to be strong in literature, fiction, history and the useful arts, especially agriculture.

We now have approximately nine hun-

dred volumes on our shelves. Mr. F. B. Hammond, Jr., of Moab, Utah, enriched our library by donating ninety choice volumes of historical tales, also many reference books. We have also received many donations from other public-spirited men. The library board at a recent meeting authorized the expenditure of \$74 for new books.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Literary Digest*, *National Geographic Magazine*, *Utah Educational Review*, *American Forestry*, *Youth's Companion*, and numerous newspaper exchanges come to our reading room. Last year the public school conducted a magazine shower and the reference room was enriched by some eighteen hundred worth-while magazines.

Our great difficulty has been to secure the fifteen cents per capita school tax. There has been a minimum expenditure of this fund to date and our most urgent need is more children's books. It was a pleasant surprise to the purchasing committee when George A. Adams, president of San Juan school board, recently turned over \$53 per capita tax. No more will the librarian be asked "Aren't they ever going to buy any more books for the boys and girls?"

Another source of revenue was the establishment of a Lyceum course of lectures. This Lyceum course was quite well patronized, the season tickets of twelve lectures selling at \$2 each, or 50 cents for one lecture. After all expenses were paid there remained \$82 which was divided equally between the Mutual Improvement Association, which was purchasing a piano, and the library, to purchase reference books. Dr. Gowans kindly consented to help the good work along and the Lyceum had the pleasure of a lecture during his recent trip into San Juan.

Last spring the library board concluded that the public school teachers had done their full duty as librarians. The funds still being at ebb tide and the shelves crying for new books, the library board decided to have each of the six members pledge themselves to care for the library one month. This plan worked out very

nically and carried us up to the time our librarian returned from Chatauqua.

We are planning to give the public library permanent lodging in the old school-house when our handsome modern building is completed. The location is ideal for such a purpose, and the grounds are commodious and attractive, lending themselves readily to a civic center plan. The building with a few alterations could be used for at least ten years. Before that time has elapsed, we hope to be in a position to apply for a Carnegie building.

Our field is growing and we are constantly serving a larger number of people. We have a large settlement of dry farmers east of us who are eager to patronize us and it is surprising how many of our local people are acquiring the library habit. Then too when the boys come in from the range there is some place for them to go for a spiritual uplift and they do not need to congregate on the corner and whittle.

The establishment of a Library and Reading Room at Monticello has long been my "dream child." I fully believe that the coming years will see him develop into a sturdy youngster who will prove of inestimable value to the present inhabitants of the "former home of the primitive man in Sunny San Juan."

WORK THAT PAYS

A FEW weeks ago, a man who had been recently transferred from one Cleveland branch to another, after asking for several books, stopped at the librarian's desk and paid tribute to the library. "I had to stop school when I was fourteen years old and go to work," he said. "I didn't know very much and I knew it, and so I made up my mind I'd get my education on the side, if I could. Miss Wood and Miss Manche at Woodland planned out a course equivalent to a high school course, including mathematics and science as well as the arts, literature, and history, and I dug away at that. Then they worked out a higher course and guided me thru that, and I feel that everything I have in the way of knowledge I owe to the Cleveland Public Library. It's a great institution."

THE STATE SUPPORTED LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

A MOST valuable document and one that will bear much careful study is the "Report on a survey of state supported library activities in the state of Washington" made by the State Library Advisory Board to and at the request of the Washington State Library Commission.

In 1915 the present State Library Advisory Board was appointed for the purpose of advising the State Library Commission in regard to the control of the miscellaneous department of the State Library, the Traveling Libraries and the State Historical Library, as well as to give advice and counsel to all libraries and communities wishing libraries in the state, and to consider the desirability of certain proposed new measures.

The board was organized with the following members: John Boynton Kaiser (M. L. S.), President, Tacoma; Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, vice-president, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia; J. M. Hitt, state librarian, secretary, *ex-officio*, Olympia; Mrs. Henry McCleary, McCleary; Mrs. H. W. Patton, Hoquiam; and Mrs. O. K. Williamson, Prosser.

In order to enter upon its new duties with a full understanding of library conditions in the state, the board planned a survey of all state supported library activities. Its plan of operation and report is patterned after that of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research which has conducted so many successful surveys: (1) To study existing organization and methods; (2) To make a critical appraisal thereof; and (3) To offer constructive suggestions for corrections. The recommendations made are of two kinds: First, those which may be made effective without change of present governmental powers; second, those which require amendment of the existing powers and organization.

The state-supported library facilities of Washington consist chiefly of the State Library and the State Traveling Library Department under the State Library Commission and the State Law Library in charge of the Supreme Court, all at Olympia; the libraries of the State University

in Seattle, the State College in Pullman, and the three Normal School libraries at Cheney, Bellingham and Ellensburg.

There are also libraries more or less developed in each of the state's charitable, penal and reformatory institutions thruout the state and small special libraries in the offices of various state departments and commissions in Olympia. The state archives are mainly in the separate state offices as yet, tho some have been transferred to the care of the archives commission and deposited in the State Library under the immediate supervision of the State Librarian, who by law is named State Archivist. The Washington State Historical Society in Tacoma is maintained by state funds and has a small unorganized historical library.

The field was divided under the following headings, and a report made giving the findings and recommendations of the special committee investigating each: State Library, Library extension, County libraries and rural school library work, State educational institutions, Library training, Libraries in state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, Work with foreigners. The reports are all printed in full.

Summed up very briefly, the findings of the board are "that primarily the state-supported library activities in Washington need greater financial support, a greater measure of responsiveness to visible needs and opportunities on the part of the Library Commission, and an infusion into the service of workers whose professional ability, personality and capacity for leadership will create the desired responsiveness in the commission and inspire in the legislature that confidence which deems it a privilege to be allowed to share in making certain the achievements that are possible.

"These are the needs. In the judgment of this board a new commission law is not a *prime* need. The consolidation of two boards which, combined, number seventeen members, into one of five, or the elimination of both with a transfer of their combined duties to the State Board of Education, seems to us too obviously advantageous to require argument."

Made specific, the recommendations are summarized as follows:

A. THOSE WHICH CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT A CHANGE IN EXISTING LAW

I. *The State Library.*

1. The development of a State Library policy true to the present day conception of the State Library's part in the state's program of library service. Include—

a. A more liberal construction by the commission of its powers, duties, privileges and opportunities, and an exact definition of the respective functions and limits of the State Library work and Traveling Library work.

b. A definite effort to secure larger appropriations, at least \$18,470, for the State Library for the biennium 1917-1919, to be apportioned as outlined on page 51 of the report.

c. Provide a trained cataloger for the State Library.

d. Provide a stenographer for the State Library.

e. Provide larger funds for books and binding.

f. Provide the facilities and staff necessary to render special service to the legislature and state officials by means of a legislative reference department.

g. Require at least one year of professional library school training in all employees hereafter added to the State Library's technical staff.

h. Provide facilities for handling the archives entrusted to the care of the State Librarian.

i. The reference collections of the State Library should provide a special medical library for physicians.

II. *Library Extension.*

1. The development of a policy of library extension true to the present day conception of extension work in the state's program of library service. Include—

a. An effort on the part of the Library Commission to secure adequate financial support for the various forms of state aid contemplated by existing law, viz.: A state library organizer and field worker; the publication of a quarterly bulletin of library information; and money grants to small public or school libraries distributed according to rules established by the commission, somewhat similar to the New York plan.

b. A correlation and differentiation of the work of the State Library and the Traveling Library Department by a ruling of the commission definitely fixing their separate and distinct functions and co-operative possibilities.

c. The addition of a cataloger to the Traveling Library Department.

d. A definite effort to secure larger appropriations for extension work and a Traveling Library Department budget of at least \$19,915, as detailed on page 63.

e. Insistence on at least one year's attendance in a training school for librarians as a

minimum requirement for all additions to the technical staff.

III. *County Libraries and Rural School Library Work.*

(See B, 1, 2, below.)

IV. *State Educational Institutions.*

1. The formulation on the part of all concerned of a policy for the collection, preservation and publication of state historical data acceptable to the State Historical Society, the State University (its Department of History and its library), the Historical Department of the State Library and to the State Archives commission.

2. A conference of representatives from the State University, State College, State Historical Society, State Library, Traveling Library and Library Commission to determine such phases of a co-operative program of library service as may be mutually advantageous, such a conference to discuss among other things:

a. In what fields is each library unusually well prepared to answer specialized reference questions?

b. What special facilities have the University and the State College for co-operating with a State Legislative and Municipal Reference Bureau if one should be established?

c. In view of the distance from the Traveling Department to Eastern Washington, should the State College thru its extension division or library attempt similar service?

d. Should the state have a second state library organizer and field worker stationed at the State College?

e. How best may the library extension work of the various agencies be co-ordinated?

f. What rules for interlibrary loans would be most beneficial to all concerned?

g. What union catalogs or union lists of periodicals are advisable?

h. Can a satisfactory policy of building up special collections on different subjects in each institution be worked out?

V. *Library Training.*

1. That the Department of Library Economy at the State University continue its present policy looking forward also to a time when outside demands will warrant its development into either a full one or even two year graduate library school leading to a professional degree.

2. That if consistent with the other requirements of the curriculum and if arrangements can be made satisfactory to all concerned, the library department students do a certain amount of practice work in the various state-supported libraries needing professional help.

3. Require a formal course of instruction in the use of libraries of all university students planning to teach just as the State Board of Education requires such a course as a prerequisite to graduation from normal school.

4. That the feasibility of a summer school course in library training be investigated.

VI. *Libraries in the State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.*

1. In the state's program of library service include specific provision for the development of institutional libraries and for their adequate supervision:

a. By the part time service of the library organizer and field worker recommended under Library Extension; or

b. By adding to the Board of Control's staff a qualified institutional library organizer.

c. An adequate fund and a well-selected book supply.

d. Ascertain whether the Department of Library Economy at the State University can co-operate on the solution of this problem.

e. Develop co-operation between the other state-supported libraries and the libraries in these institutions.

f. Supply each institutional library with A. L. A. Handbook no. 10, entitled "Manual for Institutional Libraries."

VII. *Work with Foreigners.*

1. Let the state, thru a special library service and as indicated in the report, participate more effectively in the increasingly important problem of Americanization.

VIII. *Budget.*

1. The State Library budget recommended by the Advisory Board for 1917-1919 calls for \$18,470; the Traveling Library budget for \$19,915; the Advisory Board if continued for \$875.

2. The Library Commission should present a Commission budget including the State Library and Traveling Library.

IX. *Miscellaneous.*

The question of centralized book purchasing by the Commission on behalf of small libraries should be seriously investigated.

X. *The Commission Should Make a Biennial Report to the Governor.*

(Rem. & Bal., Sec. 6978.)

XI. *The Commission Should Clarify by a Ruling the Conflicting Laws Relative to the Distribution of State Documents.*

XII. *The Regular Inspection of Libraries Not Owned by the Public but Free to Them Should Be Provided for.*

(Rem. & Bal., Sec. 6972.)

B. RECOMMENDATIONS REQUIRING LEGISLATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

I. *Library Legislation.*

1. County public libraries should be made possible in Washington as elsewhere by the immediate passage of a county library law based on the bill provided on page 113.

2. The consolidation of school libraries and small public libraries where such consolidation would be mutually beneficial should be made possible by such legislation as is proposed.

3. Libraries in cities of the first class should be granted an adequate minimum of support (at least three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of assessed valuation) below which city councils cannot go. (Full text of proposed bill on p. 119.)

THE GATES MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

THE formal opening of the Memorial Library, "a gift of Dellora R. Gates to the people of Port Arthur," Texas, was held Saturday, May 18, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The exercises, over which President A. J. Price of Port Arthur College, presided, included music by the Port Arthur Band; presentation of the gift, by Mrs. Dellora R. Gates; presentation of books, by Herbert Henderson, president of the School Board; acceptance on behalf of the city, Mayor John W. Tryon; and acceptance by the Library Commission, R. L. Drake.

That Port Arthur to-day is one of the controlling seaports of the Gulf, that it is enjoying a commercial supremacy unprecedented in the South, is almost entirely due to the vision of John W. Gates. It was he that saw the latent possibilities in a barren marshland; his faith inspired the people of a little struggling village, at the brink of bankruptcy, to see thru hardship possibilities of a great future. It was he that gave money liberally for the development of the commercial, physical and moral welfare of Port Arthur. It is peculiarly fitting that his wife should make possible in memory of her husband and son, a Public Library where the people of Port Arthur, now on a firm commercial basis, may attain a higher life thru greater intellectual development. The people of Port Arthur love Memorial Library—not so much because it is a princely gift, and not so much because of its architectural beauty, but rather because of the spirit that prompted it. This spirit is as truly a part of the library as the columns that adorn the entrance.

LOCATION

Midway between Lake Shore drive and Proctor street, facing Stilwell boulevard, and just across the street from a group of buildings, consisting of the Port Arthur College, Dormitory and the High School, stands Memorial Library. The grounds, covering a plot approximately 385 x 320 feet, have been planned and designed by the Griffing Brothers, landscape gardeners. The park is beautifully set with camphor,

oleanders, pomegranate, ligustrum japonica, roses, crape myrtle, arbor-vitae, cape jasmine and palms. The semiformal arrangement of the grounds, with the profusion of tropical plants, combined with the classical perfection of the architectural line of the building, forms a perfect harmony.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

The library is built of reinforced concrete. The exterior walls are of Bedford, Indiana, limestone backed with brick and hollow tile. Six large columns of limestone, 23 feet high and 2 feet 3 inches thick at the base, and slightly tapering to their richly carved caps of limestone in classic Renaissance style, adorn the loggia. The roof of the building is a five-ply Texaco roofing felt, laid over a foundation of concrete, and has a top finish of Ludowici of 6 x 9 inches quarry tile.

The floor is of damp-proof cement. The building is absolutely water and fire proof.

As architects, Mrs. Gates chose a firm of national reputation, Warren & Wetmore of New York City. The contractor was the George A. Fuller Contracting Company of New York, Chicago, and Houston.

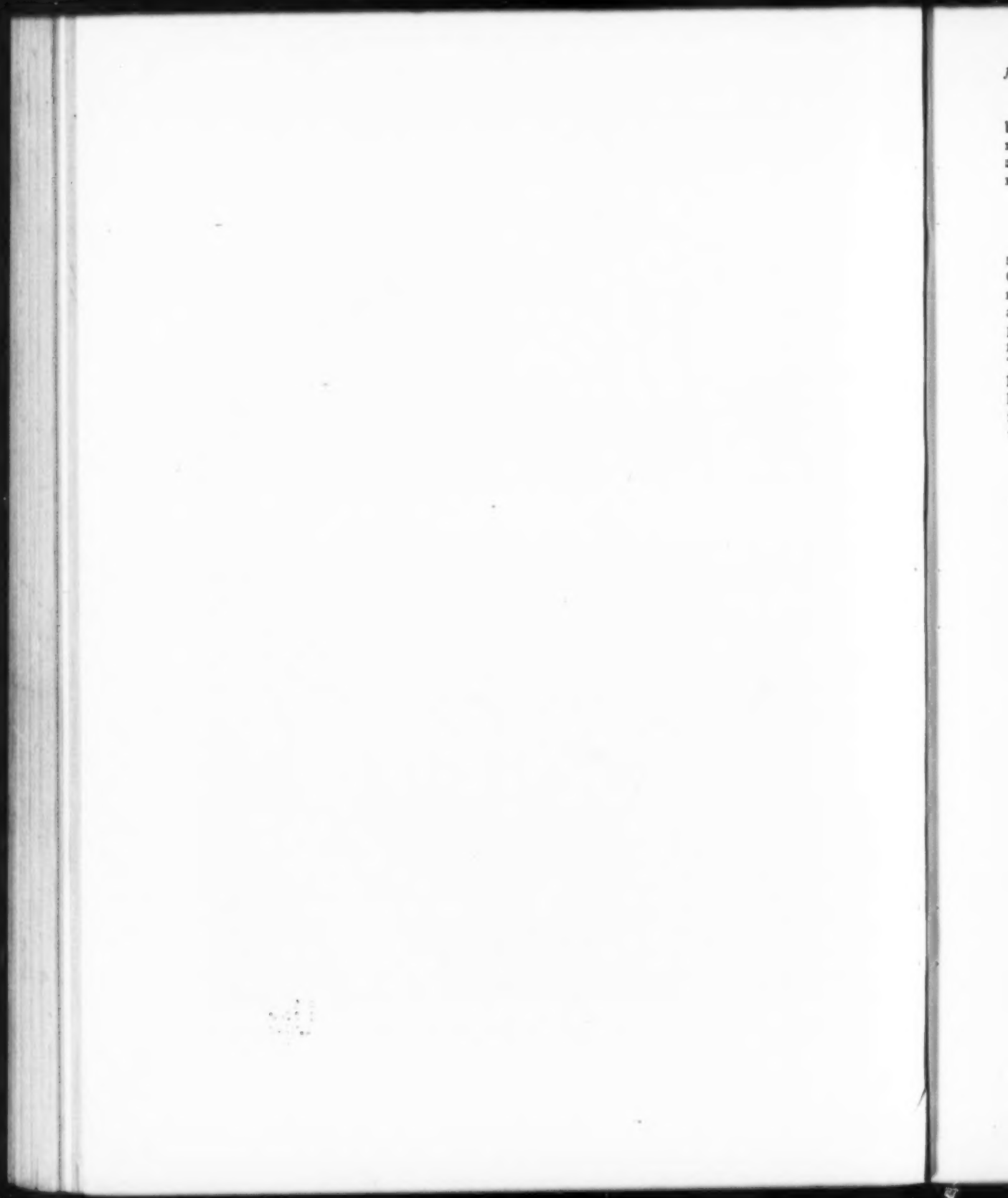
INTERIOR

Entering the building thru the loggia, one comes into the vestibule which is separated from the reading rooms by low partitions of glass and glazed metal. The floor is of marble tile. As one faces the loan desk, he sees to his right the adult reading room, to the left the reading room for children. These rooms are plastered imitation limestone to match the exterior. The rooms have rich ornamental friezes and cornices. The ceiling is finished to correspond. Much of the wall space is occupied by the windows which in themselves are very ornamental. They measure 7 feet 8 inches x 15 feet 4 inches, and have small panes in the Dutch style.

Back of the loan desk, is the reference room. In the front of the building at the corners are the toilet rooms with the latest equipment in sanitary engineering. The walls and floors are of white marble tile. The wainscoting for the entire building is of marble. To the rear on the right is the workroom; to the left is the librarian's office.



INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE GATES MEMORIAL LIBRARY,
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS



A mezzanine floor extends above the librarian's office, work room and toilet rooms, which is used for reading rooms and magazine files. The rooms are connected by galleries four feet wide.

Gas-steam radiators furnish the heat.

EQUIPMENT

The furniture for the library was installed by Library Bureau and Art Metal Construction Company. The shelving is of metal in olive green finish. The loan desk, attendants' desks, chairs, catalog cases, periodical cases, newspaper racks, bulletin boards and filing cases are oak finish. The very best of everything has been selected. The doors and other wood of the library are of quarter sawed oak. The floors of the entire building are covered with dark green battleship linoleum.

SIZE

The exterior of the building is approximately 90 feet wide, 70 feet deep, 40 feet high. The loggia is 13 feet 4 inches by 58 feet 5½ inches. The ceiling height is 29 feet. The rooms are divided as follows:

Adult reading room, 33 feet by 37 feet; children's reading room, 33 feet by 37 feet; entrance to loan desk, 17 feet; reference room, 14 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 8 inches; librarian's office, work room, and reading rooms, each 12 feet 4½ inches by 15 feet 8½ inches; toilets, 11 feet by 12 feet.

THE LIBRARY BOARD

That the Memorial Library is a gift to the entire people of Port Arthur is clearly illustrated by the representative nature of the library board. In fact, the composition of this board is something unique in the development of library administration in Texas. Men as individuals are not chosen as members of the board, but representatives are chosen from every interest that has made Port Arthur what it is to-day. The resident superintendent of The Texas Company, the resident superintendent of the Gulf Refinery, the superintendent of the Kansas City Southern Terminals, the commissioner of public improvements, superintendent of schools, president of Port Arthur College, president of Board of Education of Port Arthur Independent School

District, and president of the Department of Federated Clubs of this city, constitute an automatic library board. The members of the board representing as they do civic, business, technical interests and school system, indicate the harmony existing between representatives of the various interests of the city in their mutual efforts for service to an entire people.

BOOK INSTALLATION

Public spirited citizens of Port Arthur have raised a fund of \$5000 for the purchase of new books.

In conference with the library board, the librarian selected experts along the line of each field of knowledge to meet in consultation with her in the selection of books for each subject. For instance, the science books were selected by the chief electrical engineer of each refinery, the chief chemist of each refinery, the head of the mathematics and science departments of both the High School and the Port Arthur College. The fine arts committee comprised the president of the Symphony Club, the heads of the departments of music and art of both the High School and Port Arthur College, a representative of the Griffing Brothers' Nursery, and a representative architect of the city. Every committee had available for its use thru the librarian practically every American Library Association publication, such as guides, comments, lists, bibliographies, and materials of like nature.

RELATIONS WITH THE SCHOOLS

As regards the schools, the following points roughly outline the general policy:

(1) A branch library of 3000 volumes will be maintained at the new Franklin School building. This library will serve some 2700 students. The books will be accessioned and administered from Memorial Library. Periodicals of professional nature will be made available for the fifty-seven teachers of that building. Supplementary sets of books will be handled from the library.

(2) The students of the high school and college have free access to the library.

(3) The school board has purchased fifty of the leading periodicals covering the work of every department. These are

handled by the librarian thru the principals of the respective buildings.

(4) The librarian is planning to give a lecture once each term to each class in the High School on the use of reference tools, indexes, atlases, almanacs, year books and encyclopedias.

(5) A training class, consisting of sixteen girls, is conducted by the librarian. These pupils receive full high school credit for the course. The course comprises five hours' laboratory work each week, and one hour lecture. The use of reference books, the Dewey decimal classification, the building of numbers, and the preparation of the books for the shelves, are emphasized. References desired by ministers and others are kept on file and handled by this class.

RELATION WITH THE CLUBS

The close correlation between the clubs and the library may be briefly summarized.

(1) The president of each club in Port Arthur, together with an appointee of each respective club, were given representation on the book committees.

(2) The librarian is corresponding secretary of the Department of Federated Clubs and all club correspondence becomes a part of the records of her office.

(3) The librarian was consulted in the selection of the year's programs, and these were submitted to her for bibliography on available material.

(4) The librarian and assistant librarian attend all club meetings which their work permits.

(5) The president of the Department of Federated Clubs shall each year automatically become a member of the library board.

MRS. EDW. S. CARTER, *Librarian*.

Books on explosives are being removed from the open shelves of public libraries all over the country, in compliance with a request from the Military Intelligence Branch of the federal government at Washington. In the case of books the execution of the request is a comparatively simple matter, but complications have developed in a number of instances where files of periodicals are involved.

INSTRUCTION FOR PAGES

LIKE other large libraries the Los Angeles Public Library has found the page problem difficult to solve. The open shelves, the great number of visitors, and the large daily circulation, make it difficult for even the most energetic of pages to keep the books always in neat order on the shelves. Then energetic and intelligent pages are not easy to find, and after they have been carefully trained, they often find more profitable occupations elsewhere. To meet this problem we have given a course of six lessons, each one hour long, to all the pages who have been in the library less than three months, and each new page is to be taught the same essentials before he begins to work.

The aim of the course is to give the boys a knowledge of the elementary principles of classification and alphabeting and a feeling of responsibility as a part of the library staff. An outline of the instruction planned was sent to the heads of departments for criticism and amplification, and many practical details were added to the theoretical teaching. Monthly staff meetings of the pages are held to give further emphasis to points not fully grasped in the lessons, and to stimulate an interest in books.

The first lesson is devoted to an explanation of the Decimal classification. The need for classification and for careful arrangement and the psychological effect of orderly shelves on the reader's attitude toward the library are discussed. The boys learn why a book out of place is lost. After a brief outline of the ten classes and the mnemonic features of the D. C., books are arranged by class number. Before the next lesson the boys spend an hour examining the D. C. and learning the ten main classes.

Book numbers are explained in the second lesson. The Los Angeles Public Library uses both Cutter and colon numbers, and peculiar modifications in 800 and 100 for biographies of authors and philosophers, and an exercise based on the intricacies of arrangement in these classes is most profitable. Boys who have been in the library for months suddenly realize the reasons for the arrangement, instead of doing the work

mechanically. In the third lesson class and book numbers are reviewed, and a difficult problem given which fixes these principles in mind.

Alphabetizing in the fourth lesson covers the arrangement of fiction and the rules for anonyms, pseudonyms, prefix names, compound names, women's names and compilation without editor. This gives an opportunity for a few words on the characteristics of individual books, and what may be learned from handling them and reading only what is printed on the outside if this is done intelligently.

In the fifth lesson practical suggestions on shelving are given: how to arrange books by class number first, how to use the truck, how to place books on the shelves, looking at the numbers both before and after, how to avoid too many books on the shelf, how to use book supports and what to do with oversize books. Other duties of pages were mentioned, such as pasting dating slips, keeping catalog trays in the case, regulating ventilation and lighting, and watering the plants. One boy naively suggested that a duty of the page in the periodical room is to tell the men to take their hats off and keep their feet off the rounds of the chairs.

The personal attitude of the pages and their responsibility to the public are the subjects of the last lesson, but the ethical purpose is so disguised and the moral precepts so tactfully given that it is the most interesting of all. The library spirit and the possibility of service to the community are developed thru the old illustration of books in chains in contrast to the modern ideal, and it is a joy to see how interested the boys are in the pictures of old libraries, and phrases trite to librarians are anything but commonplace to them. The share of the pages in the work of the library is more than keeping the books in order; courtesy toward the public and the other members of the staff, and such minor virtues as promptness, neatness, no unnecessary talking, and efficiency are needed. To sum up the whole duty of pages, they were told a typical Alger story, in which the luck of the hero brings him impossible glory, and in contrast the true story of an eastern librarian whose success was due to his

own efforts combined with persistence and a love of books.

The boys have not become unnaturally good at once, but their efficiency has increased since they understand the reasons for many things they did in a haphazard way before. Since they have learned a polite formula to say to patrons who interrupt them as they shelve the books, they have less temptation to shout "Gang way," pushing their truck thru the crowd of borrowers, and complaints about the rudeness of pages are no longer heard.

The examination given at the end of the course covered all the points mentioned above and showed that the essential elements were really mastered. Perhaps the most enlightening were the answers to the question, Name as many duties of a page as possible. One boy wrote: "The right ways are Kind, Clean and Useful. Do not talk with other pages, and if a patron is in your way always say 'Pardon me, I have to put this book away.' Pick papers from the floor. Keep books straight and off the table. Open the windows. Be polite. Keep the light good. Keep busy all the time. Do not talk to the public and send them to the information desk for information. See that plain labels are on the books."

If all the pages are "kind, clean and useful" need we ask more of them?

MARION L. HORTON, *Instructor,*
Library School of the
Los Angeles Public Library.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS BACK IN OHIO

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN of Columbus, former state librarian and fire marshal, on May 10 was again named librarian to succeed C. B. Galbreath, Republican. The position pays \$3000.

For several months Mr. Newman has been in charge of Democratic state headquarters. He will begin his new duties June 1.

At a reorganization meeting of the Library Commission held May 10 Clayton A. McCleary, Columbus member, in whose law office the commission met, was elected president to succeed C. W. Park, Cincinnati, Republican, whose term expired.

THE SOLDIER IN THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

CAMP Zachary Taylor lies just outside of Louisville, but it has come to be the center of almost every branch of activity in the city. The presence among us of thousands of soldiers has necessitated a reorganization of every sort of work and recreation on a war basis. The community has met the demands and every effort has been made to handle the problems presented in a broadly intelligent manner. Germany is not the only evil influence to be fought if the world is to be a safe place, and many who are not in uniform are banded together into an army which is fighting real battles a long way behind the front lines.

The library has been called on to do its part and has had to meet an entirely new need. This has been a peaceful, unmilitary community, reading a great many books in the course of a year. We have not needed the great collections of specialized material necessary in large manufacturing and business centers. When the soldiers came they wanted very definite things. They asked for books and material which no one had ever asked for before and sometimes we had to ask them to spell what they wanted, and they couldn't always do it. So many of these soldiers were as new at the game as the library assistants that they could help very little. Now we have learned a few terms. We know a little about ballistics, H.E., T.N.T., and other heretofore obscure military topics.

The library is information bureau and general headquarters for all strangers who will use it. There have been many soldiers in town for a few hours who have come to us for help and found what they wanted. We have aided many women who came, trying to find places to live. We have provided them with books, directed them to the Red Cross, helped them in any way possible and many ways which would not have been thought possible a year ago. Families of men in camp wander in very frequently, or the boys bring their visitors to show them the library with a nice pride, feeling a sort of part ownership in the place because they have used it.

Early in September the board of trustees

of the Louisville Free Public Library extended to all soldiers in uniform, officers and their families, all the privileges of the institution. The soldier needs no identification but his uniform to enable him to take out a book. He is asked only for his name, his company or battery, and the name of his superior officer. Cards are issued to him at once and his privileges as a borrower clearly explained to him.

As soon as these men began to assemble and come into the town they found the Public Library. On the afternoon of the board meeting which decided the policy of the institution towards the soldiers, there was a young non-commissioned officer of the regular army who presented himself at the desk and asked for a library card. He was made to understand the necessity for a short delay till word came from the meeting as to the method of procedure, but we urged him to choose his books. He was the first soldier given a library card and he had it five minutes after the librarian's recommendations were accepted by the board. In the meantime he told the assistant who was helping him that he had been around a "good bit" and he always found the library if there was one—then he could have books to fall back on until he had found friends. He has used the library hard all winter, appearing regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The slowness with which some of the drafted men were put into uniform at first, caused an interesting complication one Wednesday. Three boys evidently fresh from the country—for the clay of the roads still clung to their boots—had stumbled into the library on their first visit to town. They came in, looked around, and walked straight to the main desk. The oldest boy, who seemed the least shy, asked for a card and explained that he was a soldier who had not yet been given his uniform. He wanted to know what we could do for him. When he was informed of the rule which made a uniform necessary merely for identification, he walked off and said he would be back shortly. His companions waited for him in the lobby and in a few minutes he triumphantly produced a sergeant to vouch for him. After his cards

had been issued he drew out a worn wallet and asked what the fee was. He hadn't grasped that a free library was free to all. He told the assistant that he came from a place twenty miles from the railroad where there were never any books, and when he heard he was to come to Louisville he made up his mind "first thing" to use the library "no matter what it cost." He might never have another chance. He took a volume of Nietzsche because he had heard he was to blame for the war, and a book by Marden on success.

They have come to the library by the hundreds—these young men—who for a little while are living among us. They have come for every purpose. There are the serious young officers connected with the schools in the camp, who have discovered not only the aid to be had from our book shelves but the quiet to be found in our reading rooms. For several days in the early winter one young lieutenant wrote diligently all morning, and each day as he went out to lunch he brought his growing pile of notes to the front desk to be cared for while he was away. Each day he told the assistant receiving the package of its great importance to him and the government, and prophesied dire results if the notes were mislaid. We finally told him we felt they were much too valuable to entrust to a mere "call shelf." His sense of humor came to his rescue and nothing happened to the notes.

We have been called on not only to help the teachers in the various camp schools, but hundreds of boys preparing for examinations have looked to the public library for books on their special topics. We have helped them to get the algebra, chemistry or physics they used when they went to school or college, or have persuaded them that just as good material could be found in the text books available. We have used every French text book in the system and begged for them thru our friends and thru the public and private schools with splendid results. Demands for material not already in the library have been met by buying the books the soldiers recommend or the best material available on the topics asked for. The needs of one man are as important as

the next and the young officer asking for an instructor for the banjo had his book ordered just as promptly as the man who wanted something special on aerial navigation.

During the cold, disagreeable days of the winter many men came to the library to spend a few hours browsing among the books, with no intention of taking cards, but they nearly always found something too tempting to be left behind unfinished. Many men took several books at a time in order to avoid being marooned at camp without books. One Saturday night a young lieutenant asked at the desk for a copy of *Rasselas*. While it was being brought he told the attendant that on account of the severe cold there were many free hours a day for him and he felt he must not waste all of that time. He meant to "get busy" and read some of the great books that every one is supposed to have read. A high school teacher had once talked at length of *Rasselas* and because she knew about books he was starting with that.

One home-sick boy who wanted to talk had brought his cards from his home library to prove that he was entitled to be trusted. He asked for a map of Camp Taylor for he wanted to know how far he had walked to the street car. He was quite overcome when he saw the distance but he thought it well worth while when he found he could take an armful of music back to camp with him to play on the mess hall piano.

From an army composed of every element included in the civil population of this country, every variety of demand will come. The new men are still confused in their efforts at mental readjustment and frequently they want to go back to the old favorites they knew "before the war." Every variety of book is wanted according to the background of the individual soldier. Much interest has been shown in a little shelf of modern poets. Some men want war books—first, last and all the time—and others will have nothing to do with the extremely popular personal narratives of adventure. The taste of the army public is as varied as the types and individuals

which compose the army. There is no visible difference in the reading of officers and privates. It all depends on the man. There is, of course, no distinction in the library's efforts to serve all in uniforms. Such of the marines as present themselves are provided with cards just as the soldiers are.

A middle-aged and distinguished looking major presented himself one busy afternoon at the desk and asked where we kept the catalog. It was so plainly in sight that the assistant followed him to see that he got what he wanted. He was looking for Watts-Dunton's "Poetry and the renaissance of wonder." Unfortunately the book had not yet come. The fact that such a title was being asked for by such a man interested the assistant. By showing a little willingness to talk and to listen it didn't take her long to find out that the stranger had been making a tour of inspection of southern camps, was interested in libraries, and had several hours on hand before train time. That he was an important personage had been evident from the first. He had visited the libraries near all the camps he had inspected and had many questions to ask concerning the local problems and needs.

An interesting situation arose recently when a conscientious objector presented his pass to prove his army connection and asked for cards. There are a hundred or more of these men not in uniform, awaiting the government's decision as to their cases. Cards were issued to the applicant and he went away with his full allowance of books. His companions have been coming in since and registering every week.

The women and children who are here because of having relatives in the camp, have used the library for all sorts of purposes. A slight woman came into the open shelf room one rainy night and in short order stated her difficulty. She was on her way across the continent and had expected to knit socks all the way. Between Cincinnati and Louisville something happened to her sock. She didn't know just what. It was too late for Red Cross headquarters. She had just an hour more before train time. Was there anyone in the library who could help her out so that she

could go ahead and knit? There was a hurried consultation, reference to directions tried and found adequate, a hasty ripping of several rows of work, a further consultation, the unfamiliar click of needles in the open shelf room and the traveler went on her way, her confidence restored and her sock progressing.

When a man in uniform presents himself and asks for a card it is easy to proceed, but his wife wears no uniform and some very amusing things have occurred as a result of our efforts to take care of soldier's families. One demure, elderly lady came to the desk and the assistant, in her desire for information, framed her question a little bluntly. "Are you here with a soldier?" The lady was plainly shocked at such a personal question and drawing herself up with dignity informed the uncomfortable librarian that she was not.

But there are few such difficulties and no limitation to the desire to serve on the part of the staff of the library. That the service is keenly appreciated is proven many times a week. Many men and many women leaving under orders have come to return their cards and have expressed in many ways their gratitude for the books and the help we have given them. The following quotation from a letter from a young officer leaving for another camp shows the spirit in which the library's efforts are received: "Also accept my thanks for the many courtesies offered me by the personnel of your library during the past few months. I found the management to be one of the most efficient that I have ever had the pleasure of dealing with."

That spirit and such appreciation make the work easy. Behind the joy of service in this case is the added joy which the library assistant gets from doing her bit. She cannot fight but she can help perhaps to make a little happier the days which these men who are to fight are spending among us, and who shall say that her service is less valuable and less needed than that of other women who have the time for work she cannot do?

JENNIE M. FLEXNER,
*Head, Circulation Department,
Louisville Free Public Library.*

CAMP LIBRARY ADVERTISING

My colleagues in camp library work will understand that there are periods when the pressure of accumulated work leaves no time for any kind of active advertising and that there are other times just after men have been sent to camp and are ordering their lives according to the new situation, when advertising is of first importance. They will understand, also, that no one of the schemes tried is feasible under all conditions. However, each has worked in important instances as we know from having checked results.

The purpose of a camp library is service to all the men in camp, with the primary object of helping to win the war. There may well be conceived the secondary purpose of helping to build up qualities of citizenship valuable to our civic life after the war. The library cannot serve these purposes in any complete sense without making itself felt in all departments of camp life, which, being a new institution, it can do only by carefully planned advertising.

All of the men in the command at Camp MacArthur, in Waco, Texas, are reached by the library posters which are put up as soon as the new army unit is settled in one of the camps we serve. We use a small poster about seven by nine inches in size. This is printed on cheap cardboard in display type after the fashion of sale bills. It is brief, but carries the heading **YOUR CAMP LIBRARY** and calls attention to the location of the building, hours open, subjects upon which we have valuable collections, and the fact that there are branch libraries in all Y. M. C. A. huts. The line **AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** is run in bold type at the bottom of the page. We sometimes get permission to post these ourselves, or, as in one case, send a supply of them with a letter like the following to the commanding officer. In this case both the letter and poster were read to all men in the command and posted widely.

April 18, 1918.

The Commanding Officer,
Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.

It will help the camp library in its efforts to serve the men under your command if you will have the accompanying bulletin read to all units and posted on all bulletin boards and

in all mess halls. It supersedes other posters which may be removed. We are especially eager for the men to be told:

1. That they may borrow books without cost or red tape;
2. That books may be kept two weeks;
3. That several books may be drawn at one time.

Respectfully,
JOY E. MORGAN, Camp Librarian.

Y. M. C. A. secretaries are glad to run in their motion picture machines slides calling attention to the library. It is worth while to give each branch one or two titles in numbers sufficient to justify their being featured on slides thus:

READ "THE FIRST CALL"
BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY
20 COPIES IN THE BRANCH
LIBRARY IN THIS BUILDING
GET A COPY OF THIS BOOK
BEFORE YOU LEAVE TO-NIGHT
AMERICAN
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A slide like the one here given can be quickly and easily made on the typewriter by using the Radio Mat Slide made by the Radio Mat Slide Company of New York. We buy materials complete for making these slides at ten cents each. Liberty theaters are also glad to run slides for the library. We find a slide advertising a definite book or class of books more effective than one of a general nature. When a soldier unaccustomed to using libraries is induced to borrow one book he learns how easy and simple it is to get books and becomes a regular patron.

Trench and Camp is an excellent advertising medium. Living news is always good advertising. It is more important that there be some news in every issue than that there be a considerable quantity only occasionally. Pictures are always good. Our copies of *Trench and Camp* that carried the exterior view of the library building were taken almost immediately. Most of them were sent home by men who wanted their people to see their "new home."

We tack on the lid of each of our two hundred traveling library cases a poster like the ones sent out for the company bulletin boards. These cases of fifty books each are loaned to the companies within a few days

after their arrival in camp. Usually men are held in quarantine for a couple of weeks after arrival and their appreciation of having these books during their first days in camp leads them to the library when once they are free to come.

The Surgeon General's department has run slides in connection with the campaigns of education in social hygiene. These slides, which are run several times during the course of an illustrated lecture, call attention to the excellent collection of books on social hygiene that is kept at the library.

In addition to these and other methods of advertising that will occur to anyone on the ground, the library can do what every good business man does—try to make every patron a permanent patron. This requires that the atmosphere created by the library and its staff be one of cheer, of welcome, of willingness to serve, of appreciation of men and of books. The best advertisement is SERVICE.

JOY E. MORGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S LIBRARY OF FRENCH THOUGHT

THE University of California is distributing in pamphlet form the account of the dedication exercises held when the Library of French Thought was transferred to the university's control last fall. The library of French thought, consisting of some 2500 of the best books of science, literature, philosophy and other subjects, was first formed by the French government for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. These books were assembled shortly after the battle of the Marne, at a time when France, after winning an epochal victory, was still fighting for her territory and her very life. At the close of the Exposition, the library, representing the achievements of some of the greatest French thinkers, was presented by the French Republic to the University of California, under the patronage of the Friends of France. The library is used for the benefit of the students of the university.

The day chosen for dedication exercises by the Friends of France was Sept. 6

(Lafayette's birthday), 1917. Ceremonies were held at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon in the French Room of the University Library. Monsieur Edouard de Billy, accompanied by three officers of the French army, was sent from Washington to represent France at the dedication.

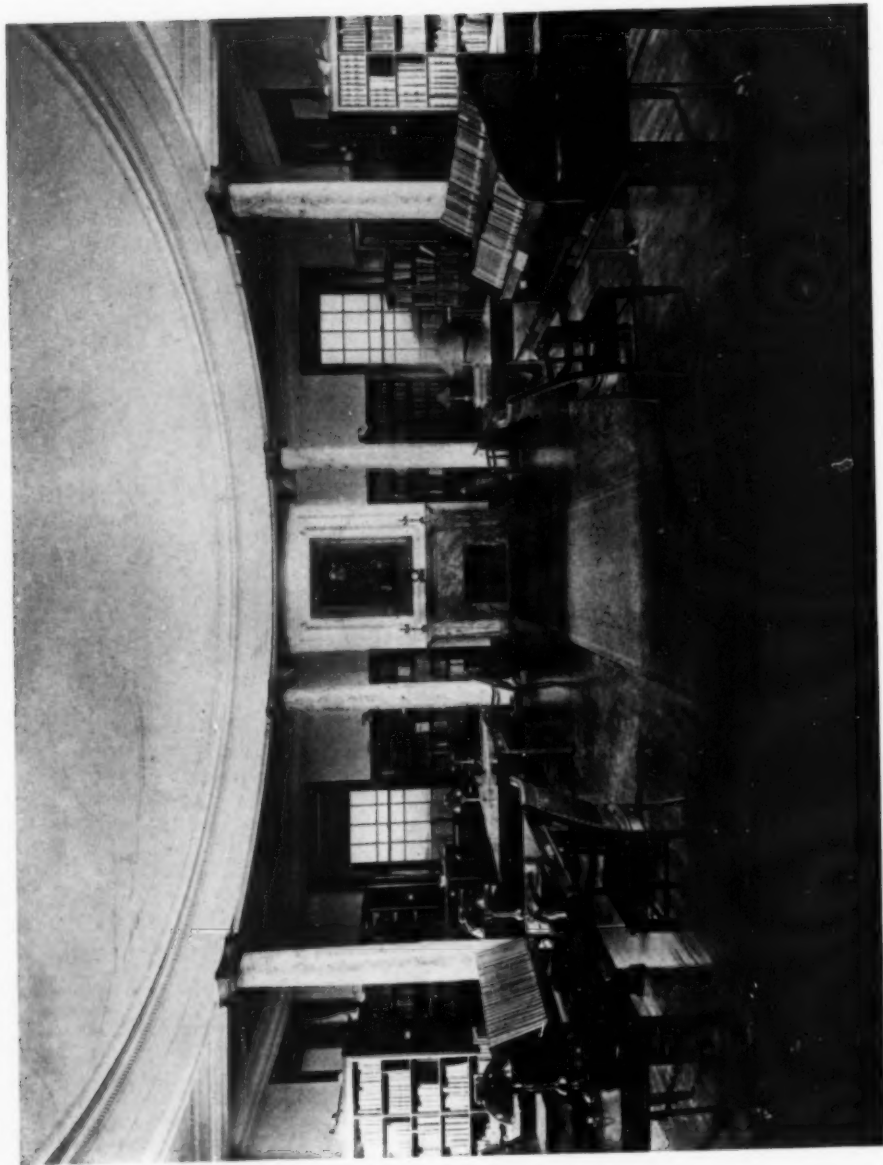
The gift was formally accepted by W. H. Crocker, regent of the university, who announced the collection would be placed in a room especially prepared for its reception. The room now set aside for the collection is decorated in a manner suggesting the charm of the room used at the Exposition in San Francisco. The decoration is sober, books are easily accessible, and the whole disposition recalls the quiet atmosphere of Paris libraries.

The guests at the ceremonies (necessarily limited to about one hundred and fifty by the size of the room) comprised the regents of the university, the faculty of the department of Romanic languages, the consul general of France, representatives of the French colony, and the general committee of the Friends of France. Porter Garnett, secretary of the Friends and trustee of the Library of French Thought, presided. Trustees of the library were then appointed by the Friends of France.

The society of the Friends of France, consisting of a group of California citizens, was permanently organized in December of 1915. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, on Nov. 27, they conducted ceremonies in honor of France and in recognition of her contribution to the Exposition. The purposes of the society are: first, to perpetuate and accentuate the ancient friendship existing between the democracy of France and that of the United States; and second, to disseminate the products of French thought and to foster appreciation of the best French thought amongst the people of America.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GRANT

THE only library grant made by Carnegie Corporation during the month of April, 1918, was one for \$7500 to Marlette Township (Marlette), Ind.



THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE LIBRARY OF THE U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE AT
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

THE SCOPE OF THE U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE LIBRARY AT NEWPORT

WITH the exception of the Marineakademie of Germany, an institution of somewhat different type, the U. S. Naval War College at Newport was the earliest institution established for the advanced study of naval science. Since its foundation in 1884, however, a number of similar schools have sprung up, notably the Royal Naval War College, England, the Ecole Supérieure de Marine, France, and the Scuola Navale di Guerra, Italy.

The U. S. Naval War College differs in scope from the other institutions akin to it. It is not a college in the strict sense of the term, nor even a graduate school, but rather a continuing conference of naval officers of high rank, who spend a year or more in the study of the general principles of naval strategy, tactics, policy, and also logistics, which concerns itself with the problems of the supply, equipment, transportation and care of military and naval forces. In addition to these topics, may be added international law, for naval activities both in time of peace and of war involve many questions coming within that field.

The development of a library that would answer as adequately as possible all of the demands made by the War College within these somewhat limited fields formed an important part of the plans of the founders, Admiral Luce and Captain Mahan. The latter, indeed, as we learn from his own works, made the library an object of especial attention, and carefully scanned book-catalogs from all sources in order to obtain works of value on the subjects under consideration in the institution.

The library collections, thus being determined by the scope and policy of the War College, are not, nor can they ever be, extensive, and no endeavor is made to develop them beyond these predetermined fields. A large proportion of the literature of naval science, even—that which relates to technology, shipbuilding, arms and armor, etc.—is not sought. In these topics a small reference collection has been found sufficient.

Within its field, on the other hand, the

collection is fairly complete. This is particularly true of the literature of naval strategy and tactics, a number of early works on these subjects being included, such as "Naval evolutions" by Paul Hoste (translated from the French in 1762); "Tactique navale" (1763) by Morogues; "Rudimentos de tactica naval" (1776) by Salazar; "Cours élémentaire de tactique navale" (1804) by Ramatuelle; "Naval tactics" (1802) by Clerk; "Naval battles" (1824) by Ekins, etc. These are mainly of historical interest, the vital material being found in the modern treatises such as those of Mahan, Corbett, Colomb, Darnieux, Daveluy, Bernotti, Maltzahn, Stenzel, etc.

As much of the literature in a collection so highly specialized is to be found only in foreign languages, a small percentage of which has been translated into English, it has been necessary to provide manuscript translations of important treatises. Of these the library has a considerable number on file, among which might be noted, Bernotti, "Fondamenti di strategia navale"; Depuis, "Le Droit de la guerre maritime"; Janson, "Das Strategische-u-Taktische Zusammenwirken von Heer u. Flotte," etc.

No effort has been made to develop any more than a fairly good reference collection on the naval situation in the different countries, it being considered sufficient if the library can answer questions regarding the latest developments as far as they are made public. For this purpose official publications, yearbooks, and similar publications are provided.

The same might be said of the literature of land warfare and general military science. Only the outstanding works, such as those of Jomini, Clausewitz, and particularly valuable treatises of recent date on the conduct of war, find a place on the shelves. Among the most important works of this class are the staff histories of the various wars, such as the Russo-Japanese, the South African, etc. A very complete collection of literature relative to the European War is being collected which includes a vast number of ephemeral items, such as pamphlets, clippings from newspapers and periodicals, etc. The latter are arranged by subject in file cases.

There is a good working collection in International Law, stress being laid on source material. Hence the collections contain such works as Marten's "Recueil général de traités," "British and foreign state papers" and other collections of similar nature. The library is also a depository for the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

As the periodical literature of military and naval science is very important, and often gives the latest developments in these fields, the library subscribes for all authoritative publications in English and foreign languages. The bound files of these form an invaluable reference collection. In addition the proceedings of technical societies are received, such as the Naval Institute Proceedings, The Navy Records Society, Naval History Society, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, etc., etc.

The special collections of the library are classified according to a scheme of its own, which is a modification and very extensive expansion of the Library of Congress system. The L. C. classification, however, is closely followed in other groups, such as History. As far as possible the L. C. cards are used in the catalog. This is in dictionary form, and is based upon subject headings designed to meet the special demands of the War College. Hence many headings are included not to be found in other arrangements, and, in addition, the catalog contains a large percentage of analytical entries and cards for periodical articles of importance.

Charts of the ocean, of course, are necessary in the maneuvers required by the war game, hence the Naval War College has a very complete collection of United States and foreign charts. The Hydrographic Office, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the British Admiralty charts are kept on file and new accessions and revisions added when issued. In addition to the charts, the library has an extensive collection of maps and atlases, among them many detailed maps, particularly of the present European War.

EDWIN WILEY, *Librarian.*

MARITIME PROVINCES ORGANIZE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A MEETING of library workers, convened by Dr. Cutten, president of Acadia University, in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was held Apr. 17 at 8 o'clock in the library building of the university. Delegates from Halifax, St. John, Amherst, Yarmouth, Moncton, Canning, Truro, Windsor, and other places, were present.

In the absence of Professor McMechan, who was expected to deliver the opening address, Canon Vroom of Kings College, addressed the gathering on the duties of libraries and library workers in building up Canadian ideals and citizenship. This was followed by a general discussion.

On the following day, at the opening session, papers were read by Miss Vaughn, librarian of St. John, on co-operation in library work, and by Miss Lindsay of Dalhousie University Library, on cataloging. These were followed by an address on the establishment of libraries in Maritime towns, by E. J. Lay of Amherst. In the afternoon Dr. Rand of Harvard, briefly addressed the meeting. After discussion the formation of a Maritime Library Association was decided upon, and a committee composed of Harry Piers of the Provincial Library of Nova Scotia, Miss Lindsay and Prof. McMechan of Dalhousie University, and Miss Barnaby of the Halifax Library, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

E. J. Lay was appointed the first president of the Maritime Library Association; Mrs. Ingram, librarian of Acadia University, the first secretary; Miss Vaughn, vice-president for New Brunswick; and Miss Barnaby vice-president for Nova Scotia. As there was no representative from Prince Edward Island the appointment of a vice-president for that province was deferred.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Wolfville in May, 1919.

The session broke up with a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Ingram and Dr. Cutten and to the delegates who had read papers, and all left with high hopes for the future of library work, too long neglected, in the Maritime provinces.

LIBRARY UNION ORGANIZED IN
BOSTON

ABOUT fifty employes of the Boston Public Library met in that city May 15 for the purpose of organizing the Library Workers' Union. Its avowed object is to improve working conditions and wages for employes at both the main building on Copley Square and its branches. The meeting was addressed by City Councilman James T. Moriarity, well known in local labor circles, who assured those present that with a union it was almost certain that a salary increase would be granted next year, thus making it clear that there was little hope for an advance at present. Mabel Gillespie, a representative of the Women's Trade Union League also addressed the meeting.

The union was organized before the meeting adjourned, with but four dissenting votes.

The report of the meeting in the *Boston Herald* showed a point of view so peculiar that it is worth quoting.

"According to one of those who attended last night's meeting," wrote the reporter, "the librarian has some radical ideas which, if put into effect, would result in the elimination of a goodly percentage of the present number of female employes. According to this informant, Mr. Belden is convinced that he should have only college girls at work in the institution.

"While at present some college girls are employed there, the great majority of them are girls who attended high school and then went into the world to earn livelihoods. These girls consider themselves fully as well equipped to carry on the work as are any of the college graduates. They started at the bottom of the ladder and progressed upward until they occupy desks or other posts of importance.

"Under the former librarian, Mr. Wadlin, conditions as regards that issue were agreeable. The girls were advanced from time to time and had but little if any occasion to find fault."

Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was moved by this presentation of a so-called basis for appointment and promotion to library positions, to write a letter to the same paper, which was an

admirable statement of the true library point of view. Mr. Bolton wrote:

The announcement that some employes of the Boston Public Library have organized a Library Workers' Union is of more than ordinary importance. The present movement, engineered by a City Hall politician and a leader in labor circles, is evidently an attempt to bring a closer connection between the staff at the Public Library and the politicians who vote appropriations. The Mutual Benefit Association, thru which a certain group of employes have dealt with the trustees in the past, ignoring the librarian, is now to give way to a more effective organization. The fundamental purpose in this movement may be, as was said at the meeting, to improve conditions and salaries. The obvious result will be to break down discipline, without which no great organization can be effectively managed.

The librarian should be the executive officer. With the experience of Russia before our eyes it should not be necessary to use a column of argument to justify orderly government, and yet this Library Workers' Union, not on account of its good intentions, but on account of its evil possibilities may wholly upset good administration in the Boston Public Library.

If we may believe the report of the meeting, a good deal of time was taken up in the denunciation of college-bred women as library employes. What are the fathers and mothers, who are making personal sacrifices that their daughters may have a college training, to think of the proposition that a labor union has been organized in a literary and intellectual institution in order to oppose the employment of these young women when they have finished their technical training? It was said that young women without college education "considered themselves fully as well equipped to carry on the work as any of the college graduates." If these young women are to be taken at their own estimation in fixing salaries and assigning tasks and not on the judgment of the librarian, have we not reached a Russian standard of "self-determination" in the Boston Public Library?

It has from time immemorial been the rule among professional men and women that an organization of themselves to advance wages is unprofessional and undignified. These employes of the Boston Public Library are, therefore, setting themselves against the customs of the professional class to which library employes have always claimed that they belonged, together with doctors, lawyers and clergymen. These 50 employes may, if they desire, form a union, but it will be a day of disaster for the Boston Public Library if they are to crowd out those other library employes who feel that their work is a profession. To those who consider library work a profession is due in a large measure the past glory of the Boston Public Library as an institution of learning and service.

LIBRARY SALARIES AND WAR CONDITIONS

THE Association of American Library Schools, which is an organization of the following schools, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.; Library School of the New York Public Library; Library School of the University of Wisconsin; Library School of Western Reserve University; New York State Library School, Albany; Pratt Institute School of Library Science; Simmons College, Department of Library Science; Syracuse Library School, and University of Illinois Library School, has had a committee considering the question of library salaries. This committee, of which J. I. Wyer, Jr., was chairman, with Josephine A. Rathbone and Alice E. Tyler the other members, recently sent out the following circular letter to a large number of libraries:

To Library Trustees and Librarians:

This letter is addressed on behalf of the Association of American Library Schools to those who employ men and women trained for library service in order to set before them a serious situation brought about by war conditions and by the demands of modern business.

The past ten months have brought a wholly unprecedented demand from government departments (especially those charged with war work) and from business houses, etc. for persons skilled in the handling and filing of correspondence and office records.

The fact that technical details incidental to library practice give facility in such work has caused librarians to be sought for it. Ten library schools, members of this Association, report that many of their graduates have recently left libraries to take up filing and indexing work in government and commercial offices. To this number may be added many others without library school connections. Probably 1000 persons receiving salaries of from \$500 to \$1000 have been drawn out of active library work by initial salaries of \$1000 to \$1500 for work which (in government offices) will continue at least for the duration of the war and which in business houses will be permanent.

The situation has affected directly or indirectly nearly all libraries and has become a grave one in some of the larger libraries of the country, as the following figures will show:

54 members (19%) of the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public

Library resigned during 1917 to take better paid positions, while 154 persons (27%) resigned from the Circulation Department during the same time. From the Brooklyn Public Library 30 persons have resigned during the last year to go into business libraries or to the War Department; from the Cleveland Public Library 24 assistants have left for similar reasons. These figures do not include janitors, pages or mechanical employees.

The machinery of a large library is complex and delicately adjusted, and the continuing loss of so many experienced workers means a readjustment that is wasteful of time and money. That the profession should be subject to this draft upon its personnel at this particular time when it is suddenly confronted with an important service and many new responsibilities arising from the war, draws attention sharply not only to the effect but to its causes. The chief of these causes may be set forth in two words "small salaries."

Concretely the situation may be illustrated by the following example: The graduates of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1917, who have gone into library work are getting an average salary of \$845; those who are in government and business positions are getting an average of \$1177. The average salary of all Pratt Institute graduates is only \$1164; of those in business libraries \$1449.

The library schools are the principal channels thru which trained workers are recruited to fill library vacancies. Save incidentally, they do not train filing clerks or teach office organization and routine. If good people are to be attracted to the library schools and held in library work when trained, libraries must pay salaries at least equal to those offered elsewhere to persons with even less education and special training.

Libraries have not recognized that the standards of library schools have now become the standards of the profession, that library school training has set new standards for all library service, even its lowest grades, and that the diversion into other work of the carefully selected library school product will affect all libraries. This recognition must in self-protection take the form of higher salaries—salaries which shall meet government and business competition for special training and ability. This matter is respectfully urged upon the attention of library trustees, municipal and state authorities.

THE Boys' Knitting Club in the Clark branch of the Cleveland Public Library has a regularly appointed reader who reads aloud at every meeting and does not knit. One of the boys made two sweaters in a month.

FORCED RESIGNATION OF MISS HUNT IN PORTLAND, OREGON

THE Library Association of Portland, Oregon, passed thru a most unpleasant experience in April. An affidavit was filed with the library trustees by two canvassers for the third Liberty Loan, who deposed that the assistant librarian, M. Louise Hunt, had refused to buy Liberty bonds at their solicitation, "because she did not believe in war and refused to support it."

The story was given to the papers, and the filing of this affidavit necessitated the calling of a special board meeting to investigate the charges. Miss Hunt was called before the meeting and submitted the following statement:

Some of the statements that appeared in an evening paper of April 12 are true, but they are so stated that the general impression given of my opinions and attitude are incorrect.

I do not wish to discuss the article in detail, but simply to state that I am, and always have been, intensely and wholeheartedly concerned for the best interests of the United States.

This is my country. I was born here. My ancestors were born here for many generations back. Both sides of my family fought in the Revolution and also in the Civil War. I am an American, and no one can more earnestly desire to see America leading in the world's progress to a higher civilization. It is increasingly a source of pride to me that in this conflict our President now stands head and shoulders above the statesmen of the other warring nations. His aims and ideals and those of other earnest people with whom I disagree are my aims and ideals. The disagreement is purely an honest difference of opinion about the methods which will best achieve those ends.

At no time have I desired to be an "obstructionist." I merely wish to claim the constitutional American right privately to hold a minority opinion.

At the close of the examination the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, in the matter of charges publicly made against Miss M. Louise Hunt, assistant librarian, the board at a meeting called for that purpose has had read newspaper article and affidavit of the solicitors of the Liberty Loan Committee upon which the same is based, and has taken Miss Hunt's statement and examined her orally concerning the same, and is now of the opinion that the newspaper article and the affidavit do not correctly represent the

facts, and finds that there is no cause for further action on the part of the board in the premises.

Resolved further, that the president appoint a committee to make written statement of the views of the board as expressed at the meeting.

A committee appointed by the president of the board prepared a statement which was sent to all the papers. It read as follows:

The Board has carefully considered the charges brought against Miss Louise Hunt thru the press and by affidavit. After such consideration and a thoro examination of Miss Hunt as to her position in the premises, the Board finds that Miss Hunt is not chargeable with any overt act of opposition or criticism of the policy of our Government.

Miss Hunt is a faithful and valuable public servant. She is in opinion opposed to war at all times. Most members of the Board have long been cognizant of these views; they have not been publicly expressed. The expressions complained of were elicited from her in a manner which did not permit her to state them with clearness. They were given in answer to questions and not volunteered. These statements were so construed and published as to give them a meaning not intended by Miss Hunt.

Her conduct has never in any way obstructed, or tended to obstruct, the activities of our Government. She is, in principle, opposed to any such obstruction or to any encouragement or incitement to obstruction in others.

Her duties in carrying out the war savings stamps campaign in the Library have been conscientiously and efficiently performed. None of the Board shares in any degree her opinions. However, the Board feels that the right to one's own conscientious opinion is the very foundation of human freedom, and we are not willing to give up in advance the very thing for which the best and bravest of us are now fighting, and which our ancestors risked their lives to win for us.

Then, instigated by the *Evening Telegram*, a sensational paper, the Liberty Loan committee demanded Miss Hunt's resignation, which she sent in to the trustees, rather than prolong the unpleasantness.

Miss Hunt's resignation read:

April 14, 1918.

To the Directors of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

Because I do not wish in any degree to hamper the usefulness of the Library, and because I am unwilling to place upon the

Library Board the burden of a conflict to maintain its brave stand for freedom of conscience, I hereby tender my resignation as Assistant Librarian, to take effect at once.

Very truly yours,

M. LOUISE HUNT.

This resignation was read to the board at a meeting April 15, and was accepted with but one dissenting voice. The only objector was W. F. Woodward, who had moved that Miss Hunt's resignation be tabled and that she be discharged. When this was voted down he made a quite unwarranted attack upon the patriotism of Miss Isom, the librarian, for which he was roundly condemned by the other members of the board, who emphatically expressed their complete confidence in her loyalty.

PRINTED ANALYTICAL CARDS

THE University of Chicago Library is about to print analytical entries for titles in the following collections not already covered by the cards of the Library of Congress:

1. Collection des poètes champenois antérieurs au XVI^e siècle. Reims (etc). 1847-64. 24 vols. There will be 14 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 4-5=11-21001; v. 11=13-26917; v. 14-15=11-3087.
2. Colección selecta de antiguas novelas españolas. Madrid, Viuda de Rico. v. 1-12, 1906-1909. There will be 12 titles.
3. Biblioteca rara, pub. da G. Daelli. Milano, G. Daelli e comp., 1845-65. 63 vols. There will be 47 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 1=17-13126; v. 2=4-7191 rev.; v. 12=17-24593; v. 16=2-24165; v. 18=17-6312; v. 35=12-10688; v. 41-43=2-28035; v. 60=17-12550; v. 61=17-12549; v. 63=3-26781.

Orders will be received until July 1, 1918. Price one cent per card. Cards will, as usual, include indication of subject headings. The call number, according to the Library of Congress classification, will appear at the bottom of the card. Libraries desiring to order should specify the number of sets wanted. All communications may be addressed to the Associate Director, The University of Chicago Libraries.

THERE is more reason for saying grace before a new book than before a dinner.—CHARLES LAMB.

HOW ONE AMERICAN GIRL DIED IN FRANCE

THE National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. authorizes the following account of the funeral ceremonies in Paris for Winona Martin, formerly librarian in Rockville Center, Long Island, who went over to France to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A.:

Draped by the American flag, over which lay flowers of France, the first American victim of a Hun air raid over Paris, Winona Martin, reverently was carried to her last rest, according to a letter received from Paris. Miss Martin was lying ill in a hospital when a boche aviator dropped a bomb thru the roof, killing the American girl and four other women. Miss Martin was the first secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to be killed.

The story of her supreme sacrifice is told by Carl Holliday in a letter to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., as follows:

"An hour ago I helped to bear into the American Church in Paris the coffin containing the body of the first Y. M. C. A. secretary killed by an act of war and the first American victim of a Paris air raid. Strangely enough, that first victim—that first Y. M. C. A. secretary to be slaughtered—was a woman, Winona Martin of Rockville Center, Long Island. And yet, is it strange? Could the Hun have desired a better revenge upon America than the death of this quiet young woman who had come to offer cheer and what aid a woman's hand and voice could give to our soldiers?

"Toward midnight the Germans came over the city, and for one vivid hour attempted to fill heaven and earth with terror. One of their marks was the Red Cross hospital where Winona Martin, stricken with illness, was lying. A roar of bursting shell, a red, angry flash, a crumbling of walls, a strange silence, and Winona Martin and four other women had given their lives as further sacrifices to German frightfulness.

"There is significance in this girl's death. Does it not illustrate the advancing tide of

woman's influence? For here was one, a member of a men's organization, willing to undergo a man's hardship and privations, prepared to march and labor with men, and at length dying a soldier's death. And especially does it seem to show the growing seriousness of the American women toward this vast conflict—that this quiet student, a librarian by profession, should leave her books to cross the ocean and help the people of another nation throw off the burden of brute tyranny. Is it not another and a striking evidence of the growth of universal brotherhood in these latter days?

"It was a strangely solemn meeting in that church so far away from America—the group of Y. M. C. A. secretaries in their Army garb; in the high pulpit the clergyman, also in military uniform; the coffin covered with the flag of America and heaped with the flowers of France. There was no sermon—her sacrifice spoke more eloquently than any words.

"A reading from that Bible which for 300 years has been the foundation of American civilization, a couple of hymns sounding very odd with so few voices of women, and then the placing of the casket in the church vault, there to remain until this world disaster is over.

"I have read her record card at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Paris. On it, in her own handwriting, are the words, 'For the duration of the war and longer if required.' Longer than the duration of the war will linger the memory of this girl—the first American woman in Paris to lay down her life for this struggle against wrong, and the first martyr among those wearers of the red triangle who may be found toiling in every camp and trench of France."

HERTY COLLECTION OF CHEMICAL JOURNALS GOES TO UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE University of North Carolina has just purchased for \$2655 the valuable collection of chemistry journals which for the past five years has been deposited in the library of the department of chemistry by Dr. Charles H. Herty, formerly professor

of chemistry and president of the American Chemical Society. The purchase was made possible by a special appropriation from university funds augmented by the generous gifts of money and books by alumni and friends of the Chemistry Department. The purchase represents 1100 volumes, which runs the total number of chemical journals now owned by the university up to 5000 and makes it one of the most complete collections of chemical journals to be found in the universities of this country.

The collection just purchased is especially valuable for the number of complete sets of the most important journals of European countries. The *Annales de Physique et de Chimie* has had continued publication since 1789, even thru the trying period of the French Revolution, when one of its editors, the great Lavoisier, was beheaded. This set is complete to the present. The famous journal of the French Academy, *Comptes rendus de L'Academie des Sciences de France* (1835—to date), containing many announcements of famous discoveries, is also complete. Several of the journals of the national chemical societies are included in the collection. Such are, *Gazetta chimica italiana*, the journal of the Chemical Society of Italy; *Monatshefte für Chemie*, the journal of the Austrian Chemical Society; *Recueil des travaux chimiques des Pays-Bas*, the journal of the Chemical Society of Holland and Belgium. Besides these national journals there are several devoted to special phases of chemical investigation. *Zeitschrift für anorganische Chemie* (completing the partial set already owned by the University; *Chemiker Zeitung*; *Moniteur Scientifique* (complete); *Zeitschrift für den physikalischen und chemischen Unterricht* (complete); *Chemische Zeitschrift*; *Chemische Revue über die Fett-und-Harz Industrie*; *Färber-Zeitung*; *Archiv der Pharmazie* (1874 to date) and *Kolloid-Zeitschrift* (complete).

The university is particularly fortunate in being able to procure these journals at this time, for war conditions have diminished the supply of such periodicals and have greatly increased the demand for such literature in all countries.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES DRAWN FROM STANDARD OR CURRENT LITERATURE

THE list of films based on books which has been printed in recent numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was reprinted in the last issue of the *Cleveland Women's Journal*, in which the Cinema Club of Cleveland has a department. In the club's annual report the president says of the two photoplays based on Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer": "It is reported in the libraries that since the appearance of these films it is impossible to supply the demand for Mark Twain's books, which indicate how much the library and motion pictures react upon each other."

Brave and Bold, 5 reels, Fox. Star—George Walsh.

Perley Poore Sheehan's "Four forty at Fort Penn" turned into a stunt motion picture comedy.

M'liss, 5 reels, Artcraft. Star—Mary Pickford.

A picturization, well done, of one of Bret Harte's tales.

Passing of the Third Floor Back, 6 reels, First National Exhibitors Circuit. Star—Forbes-Robertson.

In this picture Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who starred in the stage presentation of Jerome K. Jerome's well known work, is seen to advantage and the story is well presented.

Resurrection, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A photoplay based on Tolstoi's great work of the same name.

Stories by O. Henry: The Rubaiyat of a Scotch highball, The buyer from Cactus City, The brief debut of Tildy, The purple dress, The enchanted profile, 2 reels each, General Film Company.

The Reason Why, 5 reels, Select. Star—Clara K. Young.

This is a picturization of Elinor Glyn's story of the same name.

The Red, Red Heart, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Monroe Salisbury.

Honoré Willia's novel, "The heart of the desert," done into a photoplay.

The Trail to Yesterday, 6 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

This is a picture based on a novel by Charles Alden Seltzer.

The Two-Soul Woman, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Priscilla Dean.

Gelett Burgess' novel "The white cat" turned into a motion picture.

Wolfville Tales by Alfred Henry Lewis: Cynthiana, pet-named Original Sin, Clients of

Aaron Green, Tucson Jennie's heart, 2 reels each, General Film Company.

His Majesty, Bunker Bean, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Jack Pickford.

A picturization of part of the laughable story of the same name from the pen of Harry Leon Wilson.

Masks and Faces, 6 reels, World.

A picturization of Charles Reade's story of Peg Woffington. The cast makes it one of the unusual pictures of the year, including as it does, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, George Bernard Shaw, Gerald du Maurier, Weedon Grossmith, H. B. Irving, Sir John Hare, Sir James Barrie, Dennis Neilson Terry (a relative of Ellen Terry), Gertrude Elliott, Sir Arthur Pinero, Dion Boucicault, Viola Tree, Sir George Alexander, and many others who have made the English stage illustrious.

Over the Top, 9 reels, Vitagraph. Star—A. Guy Empey.

A spectacular production based on the book of the same name by Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, who plays a leading part in the photoplay.

Rich Man, Poor Man, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

An adaptation by George Broadhurst of the novel of this name by Maximilian Foster.

Stories by O. Henry: Lost on Dress Parade, The Buyers from Cactus, each 2 reels, General Film Company.

The Bells, 5 reels, Pathe. Star—Frank Keenan.

A picturization of the play made famous by Sir Henry Irving and Richard Mansfield. The character of Mathias assumed by Irving and Mansfield is well done by Frank Keenan.

The Bluebird, 6 reels, Artcraft.

Maeterlinck's masterpiece done into motion pictures in a manner which makes it one of the best photoplays of the year.

The Boss of the Lazy "Y", 5 reels, Triangle. Star—Roy Stewart.

A photoplay adapted by Charles Alden Seltzer from his novel of the same name. It makes a particularly good photoplay.

The Business of Life, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

Robert W. Chambers' novel of the same title is the basis of this photoplay.

The Girl who Wouldn't Quit, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Louise Lovely.

The screen version of James Oliver Curwood's story, "The quest of Joan." It is a western mining melodrama.

The Landloper, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Harold Lockwood.

This is an adaptation of Holman Day's novel of the same title. It is a romance in which the leading character becomes a tramp as the result of a wager, and finds a real purpose in life.

The Return of O'Garry, 2 reels, General Film Co. Star—Ned Finely.

One of three photoplays describing the adventures of O'Garry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It is based on the story of the same name by Mrs. L. Case Russell.

Up the Road with Sally, 5 reels, Select. Star—Constance Talmadge.

This is a photoplay based on the novel of the same name by Francis Sterrett. It is a farce comedy full of hearty laughter.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

What Has Been Done

36 camp library buildings erected.
117 librarians now in the field.
464 camps, stations, and vessels served.
109,403 selected books sent overseas.
300,000 books purchased, largely technical.
1,349,000 gift books sent to camps and stations.
5,000,000 magazines (including Burleson magazines)
distributed systematically.

ECHOES FROM THE BOOK CAMPAIGN

THE book collection has continued thru-out April and May, and all expectations as to book receipts have been exceeded. The last returns indicate that thousands over three million books have been donated and that the number will reach four million within a few weeks.

As fast as possible orders are being sent from headquarters so that these books will be placed where most needed. A million and a half books have already been distributed—and the others will soon be needed.

From the Free Public Library of Sioux City, Iowa, the librarian, Clarence W. Sumner, writes us:

"You may be interested to know the results of our book campaign in Sioux City. I think you will agree with me that Sioux City, with a population of 65,000, compares favorably with cities much larger in size, judging from reports printed in the last issue of *Public Libraries* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

"We attribute the success of our campaign to the number of organizations working, the spirit with which all entered into the work and the publicity given to the campaign. Laundry wagons alone brought in 5563 books, and the total collected was 22,658."

During the campaign in New York city one of the regular circulars of appeal was sent to Colonel Roosevelt, who responded with a generous check. He was asked to add to the personal interest of his gift by suggesting the titles to be chosen and also by writing a line of dedication. To this he promptly and cordially responded, the books chosen being "Our mutual friend," "The

antiquary," and "Guy Mannering." The inscription was reproduced and used as a bookplate in each volume, and a poster like the following was sent to each library in which the volumes were placed:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

has presented to the A.L.A. camp libraries a large number of copies of these three books: *Our Mutual Friend*, *The Antiquary* and *Guy Mannering*. All these teach "both manliness and decency," he says, and *The Antiquary* and *Guy Mannering* are "best for soldiers."

Some of these books from Col. Roosevelt are in this library. They contain this facsimile card:

Is the man who is going overseas to fight for the honor and interest of America and of all mankind, and who thereby make all other Americans proud of their debtors.
Theodore Roosevelt
April 6th 1918

SPECIAL CLASSES OF BOOKS STILL NEEDED

Baedeker's guidebooks are still needed. A complete set of Baedeker's guidebooks to the countries of western Europe should be placed on every transport sailing from this country, according to the request received by the A. L. A. Library War Service. No longer can these guidebooks be used as kindly conductors to the best hotels and pensions, art galleries and cathedrals, or as suggestions for sight-seeing trips and sojournings. They are needed now to

help win the war, by giving officers and men detailed information that will enable them to adapt themselves most readily to their new environments.

"Americans should withhold none of their possessions that will help our boys," said one woman, when bringing to the library her treasured and well traveled volumes. Now is the time to commandeer these idle books and give them a chance for service never anticipated when they were purchased.

The soldiers likewise need books in foreign languages, and such books are becoming scarce in America. It is almost impossible to buy them since the war has held up shipments from Europe. Thousands of the men in training in U. S. camps are foreigners, with little or no ability to read English, and the A. L. A. camp librarians wish to supply them with books they can read. A recent census of Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., given in the *American Leader* magazine, shows 40 different languages in use, ranging from French and Italian in the majority, to Maltese, Egyptian, and Gaelic. Americanization of these men is taking place thru their camp training and classes in English, and is simplified if their confidence can be gained thru the pleasure given them in books of their own language. Foreign books or papers, in good condition, will be welcomed at the nearest public library and reported to Washington headquarters.

MAGAZINES NEEDED

There is also special demand for magazines such as *Punch*, *Judge*, *Life*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scientific American*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Scribner's*, *Century*, and others of this character, not more than two months old. Monthly story magazines, of more than transient interest, are especially desired, and the public should be urged to forward them thru the U. S. Post-office Department.

A service that is much appreciated is being rendered by many librarians who are distributing gift magazines on the troop trains. In one city in the South the librarian keeps a large supply of magazines at

the terminal station at all times. The welfare workers of an organization are always on hand to see that no train leaves or passes thru the yards without reading matter, and the eagerness with which the donations are received is a proof that they fill a real need.

From Camp Doniphan L. L. Dickerson, the librarian, writes: "I am convinced that the only way to meet the problem of reading on trains is to have the magazines sorted and in bundles and placed directly in the coaches. Officers and men are enthusiastic over this provision. We almost missed one train and shot the car in after the troops entrained to be welcomed with, 'Here comes the library; shoot 'em thru the windows; swing "Henry" on behind and bring him along.'"

The A. L. A. has undertaken to provide books and Burleson magazines for the Salvation Army huts close to the large camps, and to render similar service at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses.

CENSORED BOOKS

The latest circular of information sent to the camp libraries says that Freitag-Loringhoven's "Deductions from the world war" is not to be circulated in the ordinary way. The Intelligence Office at Washington says: "The book should be read by every officer. . . . While there is no objection to this book being circulated among officers of the Army, it is not believed that it should be sent out to the libraries provided for the enlisted men." "A German deserter's war experiences" has also been found unsuitable, and every camp librarian has been asked to send in to Headquarters any copies on hand.

NEW CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS

At Camp Beauregard and at Kelly Field camp buildings are now in use. A building has been constructed for the dispatch office work at Newport News.

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Ethel McCollough, librarian at Evansville, Indiana, arrived in El Paso on May 10 to organize and manage a traveling library system for the troops along the Mexican Border. This territory, with head-

quarters at El Paso, will extend from the vicinity of Deming, New Mexico, to and including the "Big Bend" district.

Traveling library boxes filled with books about the war, books on military subjects, and general reading, will be exchanged among the various posts and stations along the border so that in the course of a few months several hundred books will be made available to each soldier.

Harriet Long, librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, is in charge of the border section east of the "Big Bend" district, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

CONFERENCES AND VISITS MADE

Dr. Putnam, general director of the Library War Service, addressed the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on May 7, on "Library war service." An exhibit of photographs illustrating camp library work was prepared for the convention. Dr. Putnam is now making an inspection tour of camp libraries in the west.

In April, Mr. Utley, executive secretary of the Library War Service, gave addresses on the work at a staff meeting of the University of Chicago Library, before the Chicago Library Club, the training class of the Chicago Public Library, the University of Illinois Library School and the Kentucky Library Association.

Dr. Hill of the War Service Committee, on his recent trip to southern camp libraries, has visited Camps Greene, Jackson, Hancock, Wheeler, Johnston, Shelby, Sheridan, and the stations at Charleston, Paris Island, Pensacola; also many co-operating public libraries. On May 9 he addressed the Alabama Library Association at Montgomery.

STATISTICS OF CAMP LIBRARY SERVICE

In the *War Library Bulletin* for April, two pages are given over to a tabulated report of service in the main camps, where the A. L. A. has regularly organized libraries, with trained librarians in charge. In addition to the name of the camp, the table shows the number of books in each, the number of gift books en route, the number purchased for the camp between No-

vember and March, the number of branches and of stations, and the names of the librarians and assistants who are carrying on the work. Adequate statistics for circulation were impossible to secure from some camps, so it was considered better to omit them. The figures for the month of April, for all camps, however, were as follows:

Beauregard	2,670
Bowie	10,670
Chickamauga	11,610
Cody	13,926
Custer	6,790
Devens	6,600
Dix (Main only)	1,865
Dodge	11,026
Doniphan	14,526
Fremont	8,114
Funston	11,969
Gordon	6,386
Grant	4,526
Greene	10,209
Hancock (Main only)	7,198
Jackson (Main only)	6,100
Johnston	6,700
Kearny	16,909
Kelly Field (Main only)	58
Lee	6,500
Lewis (not including stations)	10,384
Logan	11,170
MacArthur	8,354
McClellan	11,905
Meade	7,930
Merritt (Main only)	6,458
Perry	2,250
Pike	3,648
Sevier	7,750
Shelby	9,000
Sheridan	14,052
Sherman	14,384
Taylor	10,266
Travis (Main only)	2,799
Upton	8,247
Wadsworth	9,610
Wheeler	17,354

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Tho many appointments to hospital libraries are still pending the following definite appointments have been made to cantonments and post hospitals:

Fort Bliss—organizer, Mrs. V. G. Humphrey.
 Cape May—organizer, Miss E. B. Cook.
 Devens—librarian, Miss C. L. Williams.
 Gordon—organizer, Miss Miriam Carey.
 Greene—librarian, Miss Marie F. Wait.
 Lakewood—organizer, Miss Sarah Askew.
 Lewis—librarian, Mrs. I. A. Kidder.
 MacArthur—librarian, Mrs. Frances Morgan.

McPherson—librarian, Miss Gertrude Avey.
 Fort Riley—librarian, Miss Margery
 Quigley.
 Upton—librarian, Miss Katherine Tappert.
 Wadsworth—librarian, Miss Ola Wyeth.
 Wheeler—librarian, Miss Mary Lonyo.
 Williamsbridge—organizer, Miss E. K.
 Jones.

Miriam E. Carey, who organized the library service at Fort McPherson Hospital and the base hospital at Camp Gordon, has been appointed field director of all hospital library work in Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Book service from headquarters is now reaching over seventy army and navy hospitals and Red Cross convalescent houses, and twenty civilian hospitals caring for army and navy men. At a camp or post where there is a library, the hospital library is managed as a branch of the camp library. But at the large base or general hospitals where there is no camp library, permanent collections of books are needed and trained librarians placed in charge.

Any prejudice that existed in the minds of the military concerning women at camp libraries fell as the chaff before the wind when the hospital library was mentioned. Even the most prejudiced of the "old school" officers admit that it is women and not men who are adapted to minister to the sick.

Women are employed as nurses in all the base hospitals, so difficulties of living which are well nigh insurmountable at some of the camp libraries are easily overcome at hospitals where living can be arranged for with the nurses.

When the camp library is five miles from the base hospital and there is only a corner of the Post Exchange to use as a library, the librarian works under difficulties. Book delivery to the wards is usually her first way out.

Training for hospital librarians will be given in a short course at Simmons College during the summer session, July 9-Aug. 16. This will be under the direction of Miss Jones of the McLean Hospital and will include practice work in Massachusetts hospitals. This will provide a corps of trained

workers who may be able to enlist for the duration of the war.

Bedside occupational courses will probably be installed in the base hospitals and education of the handicapped will be carried on. Books related to the subjects taught will be bought for these hospital libraries.

For hospital work in France, Miss Jones of McLean Hospital, spent a week in April at Hoboken working with Mr. Dickinson on selection of 25,000 books to be turned over to the Red Cross.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Approximately 163,000 books had been sent overseas by the American Library Association up to May 15.

Mr. Stevenson, who arrived in France after the middle of April, has reported several conferences with representatives of the organizations that use our books, and with army officials. Transportation and warehouse space are being supplied by the army.

At the request of Mr. Stevenson special collections of books on technical subjects are being made up for overseas shipment. Each collection will be put in a separate box which will be marked to show the contents. And every box so marked will contain exactly the same books. Thus it will be possible for the association's representatives in France to send forward to the proper destination even the technical books, without opening the boxes. The preliminary order for this shipment comprised from 10 to 50 sets on the following subjects: Automobiles, aviation, electricity, military, naval, railroads, sanitation, and general technical. The number of volumes in each set varies from about 25 to 50.

Dr. M. L. Raney has returned to America from his service as A. L. A. representative in Paris.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED

In order to make sure that no man in the profession escapes an appeal to take part in camp library work, a letter has been sent to all members of the A. L. A., and to every library on the A. L. A. mailing list, asking: (1) For men librarians who will go into Library War Service. (2)

For names of men formerly connected with library work, who might be secured for the service. (3) For names of men not in the profession, who are not subject to military service, who with a little formal instruction might be useful in camp libraries. Camp library work needs men of real

executive ability, men who know books, not merely as scholars, but who can see and solve the problem of getting the right book into the hands of every man in camp. It needs men of common sense, of some dignity, and men who are used to roughing it, who can stand strenuous work.

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO CAMP LIBRARIES

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	Mrs. W. G. Moorhead, Assistant Miss Lucy F. Rahn, Assistant
Chickamauga Park (Ga.), Chattanooga, Tenn.	Justin Davis, Assistant Bernard Busby, Assistant Olga William Jones, Assistant
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	Samuel H. Ranck, Acting Librarian Earl C. Bryan, Assistant Russell Gulick, Assistant
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Frank H. Whitmore, Librarian Mrs. George S. Maynard, Assistant Miss Carrie L. Williams, Hospital librarian
Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.	Eric Janssen, Assistant (transferred from Camp Pike)
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	Miss Margery Quigley, Hospital librarian
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Catherine P. Walker, Assistant Mrs. Edna Barrett, Assistant
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	Jesse Cunningham, Librarian
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	W. H. Duncan, Librarian Miss Marie F. Wait, Hospital librarian
Camp Humphreys, Virginia	Charles E. Rush, Organizer. Wm. M. Hepburn, Librarian Harold T. Stubbs, Assistant
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.	Miss Helen E. Vogleson, Assistant Miss Mary Dale, Hospital librarian
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.	Leslie T. Little, Assistant
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Basil B. Wood, Assistant (transferred from Camp Gordon)
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	Mrs. I. A. Kidder, Hospital librarian
Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.	Paul Reed, Assistant Mrs. Francis Morgan, Hospital librarian
Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	Helmer E. Johnson, Assistant
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Murray F. Pratt, Assistant R. D. Williams, Assistant
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Charles H. Brown, Supervisor C. W. Foss, Librarian John E. Fitzpatrick, Assistant
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	F. Jay South, Assistant
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	Harry H. Wiggan, Assistant
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	J. E. Stanfield, Assistant
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	Miss Marion Darwin, Assistant
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	George G. Champlin, Assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	John C. Sickley, Librarian
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Miss Mary Lonyo, Hospital librarian

PERSONNEL

E. Gertrude Avey of Cincinnati, Ohio, is serving as hospital librarian at Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Public Library, Gary, Ind., who has been supervisor of Camps McClellan, MacArthur and Shelby, is now in charge of the Dispatch

Office at 31 West 15th st., New York city.

Emma V. Baldwin of the Brooklyn Public Library, will be at Headquarters for a few weeks following May 23, assisting especially in the compilation of a handbook of camp library practice.

Charles A. Brown, assistant librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, is organizing the

library service at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y., and at other army and navy stations in the vicinity of Brooklyn.

Earl W. Browning, librarian of the Public Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is organizing library service in the naval stations in the vicinity of Charleston and Paris Island, S. C.

Jesse Cunningham has been released by the St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library for a few weeks' service as librarian at Camp Grant.

Mary Dale, librarian of the Los Angeles County Hospital, has been given leave of absence to serve as hospital librarian at Camp Kearny.

W. H. Duncan, librarian Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed librarian at Camp Greene for several months.

C. W. Foss, reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Camp Mills.

Blanche Galloway is serving as library organizer at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., Training Camp.

W. H. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been released by his library for several months to serve as camp librarian, Camp Humphreys, Va., a new engineering camp.

Marion Humble has been released for a few weeks by the Detroit Public Library and is assisting at Headquarters.

Mrs. V. G. Humphrey, formerly institutional librarian in Nebraska, is organizing the library service at the Fort Bliss Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

Willis H. Kerr, who has been librarian at Camp Funston, Kans., for several months, will join the force at Headquarters early in June. He will make frequent advisory visits to the various camp libraries, giving special attention to the educational activities in the camps.

Mrs. I. A. Kidder, librarian at Corvallis, Oregon, is in charge of the hospital library at Camp Lewis.

Mary Lonyo, formerly on the Detroit Public Library staff, is hospital librarian at Camp Wheeler.

Margery Quigley, librarian of the Divoll branch, St. Louis Public Library, has been

released to serve as hospital librarian, Camp Funston.

Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., is serving as librarian at Camp Custer during the absence of J. S. Cleavinger for about one month.

Charles E. Rush is organizing the library service at Camp Humphreys, Va. Mr. Rush will be in charge of publicity at Headquarters for a few months following his service at this camp.

John C. Sickley, librarian of the Adirance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is librarian at Camp Wadsworth.

Truman R. Temple, who has been librarian at Camp Grant, will become a field or district representative for the Library War Service about June 1.

Marie F. Wait of the Princeton University Library, is hospital librarian at Camp Greene.

Frank H. Whitmore, librarian of Brockton, Mass., Public Library, is serving as camp librarian at Camp Devens, Mass.

Purd B. Wright, librarian, Kansas City, Mo., has been serving as librarian at Camp Funston during Mr. Kerr's absence.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the Nebraska University and organizer of the camp library, Camp Logan, Texas, has joined the staff at Headquarters in Washington.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS

Camp Wheeler, Georgia

From Camp Wheeler Frederick Goodell, librarian, sends the following "report of progress," with a word of caution on the end:

The library at Camp Wheeler has now passed the formative period and has settled down to the steady grind as a part of the camp equipment. Now that we have a fair supply of books on the shelves we are filling up and expanding the branches and stations. With the books on the way to the camp as a result of the last drive we hope to establish much needed stations in company headquarters and mess halls.

We now have 35 distribution points. In order to furnish service in so many places it has been necessary to spread the book collection very thin in spots. This would not be wise, perhaps, in most camps, but Camp Wheeler sprawls over so much territory (it is now the largest camp in point of area) that it has been necessary to bring the Camp

Library to the thousands of soldiers stationed beyond walking distance of the main building.

I judge from the camp librarians' letters in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that the methods in use in the various camps are much the same. The administration of branches, the Base Hospital service, the distribution of magazines seems to be done in about the same way everywhere. I suppose we all try to fill the obvious need in the obvious way. So there is nothing particularly new about the things we are trying to do at Camp Wheeler.

I feel very strongly, tho, that we camp librarians must guard against that favorite vice of librarians—fussiness—now that we are apt to have more time on our hands. Fads, fancies and frills are not worth the powder to blow them up in a military camp. The Camp Library should be as business-like as the Ordnance Corps or the Quartermaster's Department. We have splendid buildings, splendid collections of books, the soldiers are making good use of the library service, the military authorities have come to see in the A. L. A. the most important organization working in the camps. Let us not spoil it all by hanging May baskets on the door knobs. Cute little tricks that hold the Swamp Hollow Ladies' Library Association breathless are very apt to impress soldiers as being merely soft. In a town library we can pass rules and fuss about regulations until only brother (or sister) cranks and juveniles will tolerate us. In the camps we must appeal to red-blooded he-readers or close up shop. Let us pull together to keep the cream puff school of library science out of the camps. An excellent motto for a camp library would be "The most books to the most readers with the least possible fuss."

Camp Grant, Illinois

From Camp Grant Truman R. Temple, librarian in charge, sends an appeal to other camp librarians to help him complete his file of *Trench and Camp*, which merits attention. He writes:

May I make an appeal thru your columns for assistance in completing my files of the various editions of *Trench and Camp*? I have a fairly complete set of most of the various editions, but none is intact except that of Camp Grant where I am now stationed. I have already placed a set of our issue in the Chicago Public Library, and my plan is to turn over the collection which I am now making to some library of the first class for safe keeping. I have a large supply of the various issues of Camp Grant which I shall be glad to exchange with any other camp librarian. Certainly no librarian needs to be told how valuable a set of these publications will become: and no time is to be lost in getting them together. I have been surprised

to learn how many Y. M. C. A. secretaries are obliged to admit that they have not preserved a complete file of the issues of their own camps. I may be addressed by any one interested at the Free Public Library, Leavenworth, Kansas, where I shall soon return.

I have been placing books in a very interesting location this week. About two miles north of the camp are trenches which are ready to receive a regiment at a time for a week's training under conditions as near as possible like those prevailing at the front. All kinds of revetting are used, the place bristles with machine gun emplacements, gas curtains are ready to be dropped instantly upon warning from the outside, and the headquarters are thirty-five feet underground. Opening from one of the trenches is a Y. M. C. A. dugout twelve feet under ground. It is the only one of its kind in this country and is said to be the largest anywhere, measuring thirty-two by seventy feet. It is expected that reading matter will be especially welcome here and I have chosen the best collection that I have yet sent out for the boys.

In addition to the stations and deposits which we are establishing about the camp proper we are making up a collection of about a thousand books to go with the three regiments of artillery when they start for their long course of work at the ranges in Sparta, Wis., next week. The idea was suggested to the librarian by the remark of a lieutenant of artillery who rather regretfully said: "I'm just beginning to find out what a fine collection you have. I wish I had got the habit sooner. I just wish we could take you with us when we go on our hike next week."

This work seems more important to me every day that I spend in camp. To give you a bird's-eye view of our work I wish to describe the last five men who have come to the desk where I am now writing. The first returned a volume of Gulick's *Dynamic of manhood* and the third volume of a work on the war. He apologized for the latter's being overdue, saying that "It's a work that you have got to study, not just read." The next man asked for a work on "Commercial art," something on advertising. "I don't want to get rusty on this subject you know." He is typical of a large class who are trying to fit themselves for more useful work when they come back. The third borrower was evidently of foreign birth. He took out a story of the class usually read by boys of twelve or fourteen. I fancy that it suited his needs. The fourth was so youthful in appearance as to be noticeable. He had selected a book by O. Henry and another by Herrick. "I read O. Henry to cheer me up after Herrick." "Does Herrick depress you?" "Well, he always seems in such a deliberately bad humor." The last of the five brought back a copy of

Ibsen and a book of easy French for which there is great demand. He immediately selected a similar book and a copy of Tennyson's poems. While I was writing this, the first man mentioned had chosen a copy of "Company training" and a textbook on geometry. Also three officers had selected seven books among them on the war or technical military works. I am pleased to note how the officers and men drop their formalities of rank and use the library freely in common.

The above may give a slightly one-sided view of things, for there is not the preponderance of non-fiction that is indicated. The proportion is about half of each. But in circulating wholesome fiction we are just as truly serving a high end as when we are putting out heavier works. It helps to fill up the hours of idleness which may prove dangerous, and also to get the mind out of ruts made by routine work.

READING MATTER AT THE FRONT

We are beginning to get letters from the other side relative to reading matter. In response to an inquiry at Base Hospital No. 8 as to the most acceptable donation for the pleasure of both staff and patients, it was stated that a group of American magazines regularly dispatched would be most appreciated. The Red Cross was supplying bundles of magazines twice a month, but these were largely English publications, and there was a general hunger for the familiar American ones also. The modest list submitted asked for the *Atlantic*, *Harper's Monthly*, *Scribner*, and *North American Review*, to which have been added the *Bookman*, *Munsey*, and *Life*, as well as a weekly roll of New York papers. Concerning the interest in the latter, opinion seems to be divided; in the case of magazines—*new* magazines—and books, there is no division of opinion.

Wallace B. French, formerly of the New York Public Library and now attached to the staff of this base hospital, writes in acknowledgment of the first magazines sent:

As for the magazines—they arrived in perfect condition, as well as did the newspapers. May I suggest? I am afraid that the newspapers do not justify their being sent—the pictorial supplements do—for these reasons: we get the news here fairly well in the European editions of English and American newspapers; the magazines give the American views in the boiled-down shape and we don't

have the time to read the more elaborate versions in the daily publications; newspapers require more space than magazines and tonnage is vital; and more pleasure is derived per dollar invested in the case of books and magazines. I believe you will welcome my suggestion and accept it in the same spirit in which I offer it—the good of the cause.

I can't praise too highly the sending of books and magazines. For example, one of the magazines you sent was left in a ward where there were 109 patients; it was passed from man to man and when it no longer seemed to circulate was taken to another ward of an equal number of beds. A very little arithmetic makes apparent at how little cost a man received great pleasure. And truly the greatest happiness was not the enjoyment of the magazine but this great, helpful, inspiring, strengthening thought—that people back home, in the whole as well as individually, sufficiently realized our situation and felt for us to give us these influencing little things.

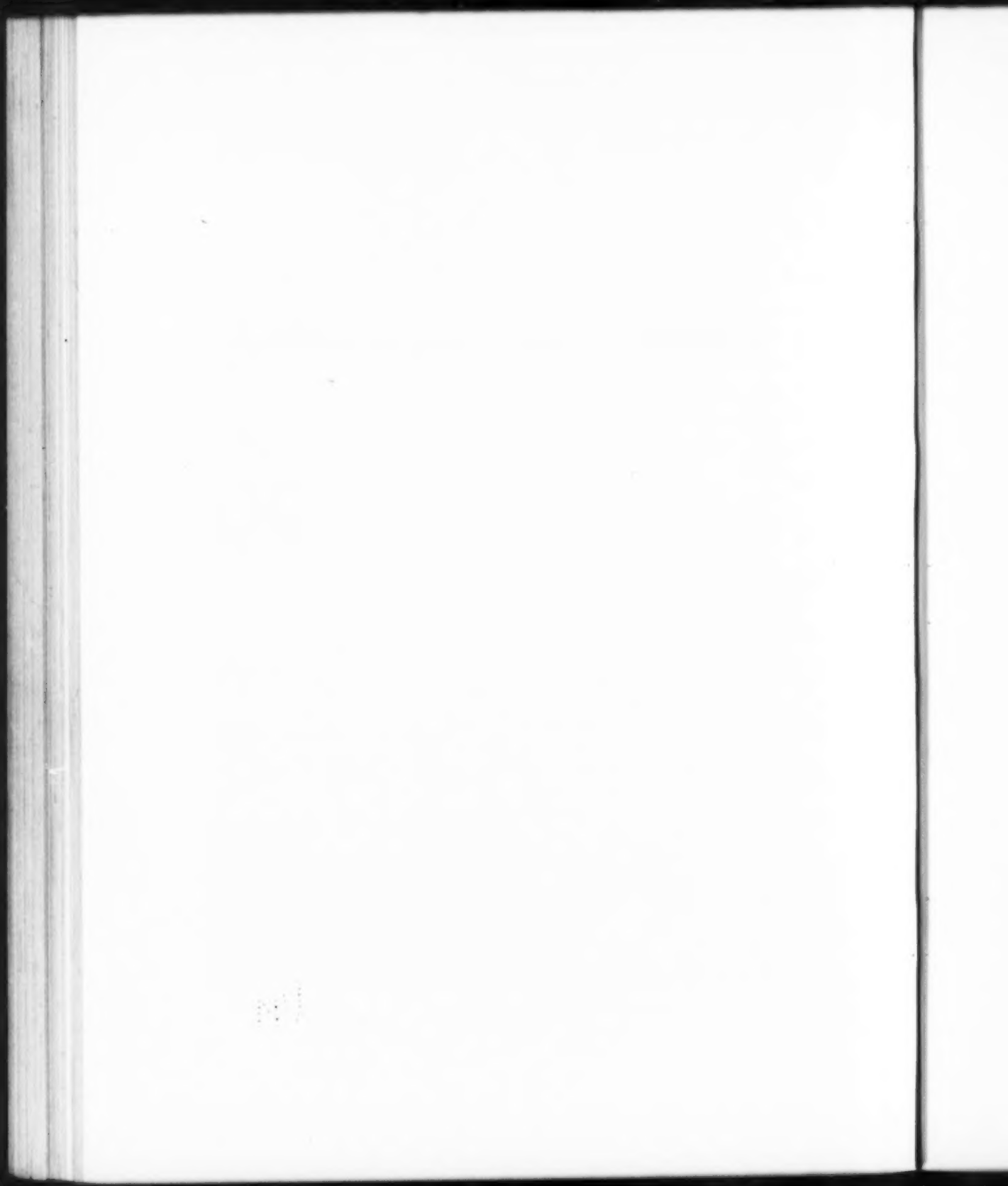
All I have said of magazines can be doubly attributed to the books. We have about a thousand, with probably more than two thousand Americans here now—so that there is no need of a book case. Of course, there is a nice large one, but no books in it—they're being read! So far I have seen few, if any, books from the A. L. A. but no doubt they are on the way. For us, I think an enjoyable book is the best antidote for homesickness and disgust; for the patient, a better health giver than medication. Perhaps you have read what great efforts are being made to keep the armies in the best of mental as well as physical condition—in fact, I believe that the latter depends on the former. How, then, can you be called "visionaries" when you are working for the same result as are the Y. M. C. A. and the R. C. and hospitals.

Mrs. E. H. Galbreath, who was for several months also at Base Hospital No. 8, says in a recent letter, "If you could but see the gratitude and joy expressed by the men when any of us enter a ward with papers or scrapbooks in our arms, I believe you would feel repaid for the time spent in getting this material together."

And a private in the old "Fighting 69th" from New York City, now at the front, writes: ". . . I also must extend my most sincere thanks for the papers and magazines which you so thoughtfully sent me. And to tell the truth, all the fellows extracted the greatest pleasure from them, as news from home, no matter in what form or how much delayed, excites the greatest



A GROUP OF FOOD CONSERVATION POSTERS DONE BY STUDENTS OF THE CHICAGO
ART INSTITUTE FOR USE IN ILLINOIS LIBRARIES



interest. As to your question about the most acceptable literature for the boys over here I can only say that newspapers and magazines containing news from home are always greatly appreciated by men who are themselves so far away from the country where all their interest naturally lies. And I do not need to state that to fellows fond of reading, good fiction is always very acceptable."

CO-OPERATION FROM THE BOOK TRADE

At the booksellers' convention held in New York City May 14-16 Ward Macauley, the retiring president, took occasion to give hearty endorsement to the camp library service of the A. L. A., and urged all booksellers who had not already done so to get in touch at once with their local librarians and find out the many ways in which they could give practical co-operation to the work.

Some of the publishers have used the collection of books for soldiers in their selling talk. In the clip-sheet "From a book lover's diary" sent out by Appleton, General Pershing's request for books for the soldiers inspired the "book lover" to step into a bookshop and select a few titles. Grosset and Dunlap had special rates on a long list of reprints, and sent out effective window cards to the trade. Houghton Mifflin had a list of "books the Piper recommends for you to read, to own, to send to camp libraries," and the signal poster was reproduced on the back of a recent Scribner booklist.

FOOD CONSERVATION THRU LIBRARIES

The service the libraries are rendering in informing the public both in regard to the need for food conservation and the best methods of intelligently observing the recommendations and rulings of the Food Administration has aroused the interest and admiration of many people in all sections of the country who had never before realized the value of the library as an educational factor in the life of the community.

At the coming conference of the A. L. A. there will be a joint session of the League of Library Commissions and of the Agricultural Libraries Section devoted to the consideration of libraries and the food

problem, at which some able representatives of the league, of some representative public libraries, and of the agricultural libraries, will discuss the general subject of library food service.

Illinois has a library publicity committee, the members of which are chairmen of sub-committees. This division of work has enabled the libraries to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their service. "Library Letters" on food conservation work in the state have been distributed, and others in preparation will contain lists on "The foreigner and the food problem" (literature in foreign languages on food conservation and food production); "Small fruit culture," with a list prepared with the co-operation of Prof. S. J. Bole; a series of library publicity letters which are being prepared by Marcus Skarstedt, chairman of the committee on library publicity, and other material. The page of posters shows part of a series prepared for the use of Illinois libraries in their food conservation campaign by students of the Art Institute in Chicago.

SELLING THRIFT STAMPS

The Woodside branch of Queens Borough Public Library, Greater New York, is using several small signs at the charging desks in order to interest their patrons in War Savings Stamps.

Two of these cards read as follows:

Return your books on time!
We'd rather sell you a
Thrift Stamp
Than make you pay a fine.

You may draw seven books
and three magazines at one time
And buy as many Thrift Stamps
as you have quarters.

HELPING THE RED CROSS DRIVE

In the big parade with which New York City opened the Red Cross campaign for funds on May 18, the New York Public Library was well represented. There were in line 106 from the staff of the Central building, 203 from the branches, and 85 men and boys from the ranks of the pages, janitorial force, uniformed men, etc. In the absence of Edwin H. Anderson, the director, the line was led by H. M. Lyden-

berg, reference librarian, and Benjamin F. Adams, chief of the circulation department. Directly following the library unit—indeed a part of it—were 29 workers, both regular and volunteer, from the A. L. A. War Service. This group was led by Louis J. Bailey, who has recently come to New York from camps in the South to take charge of the dispatch office here, and included R. W. G. Vail, who has been in charge of the office all winter, and John Foster Carr, who directed the publicity campaign so effectively during the book drive. This company carried a banner with the words "American Library Association War Service" on one side, and "A library for every hospital" on the other. There were in all 423 marchers in the library section of the parade.

UNIVERSITY CREDIT GIVEN FOR STUDY IN PRISON CAMPS

THE study work done by English prisoners of war, thru books furnished by the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme (Educational), is now recognized as counting toward a degree by the following British universities: Oxford, London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Cambridge, Durham, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Wales, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Dublin and Trinity College, National University of Ireland, Queen's University of Belfast, and the Inns of Court and Council of Legal Education. British seamen interned abroad may also pursue studies and receive recognition from the Board of Trade, Marine Department.

FOR THE SOLDIERS

"Neither will I offer . . . that which cost me nothing."

I send my books to you, O brave men bearing
The world's great burden with undaunted
eyes,
For in some little way would I be sharing
Your spirit of unquestioning sacrifice.

And these books were my loves; I held each
dearly,

Even as another holds his wife and child;
Or as a friend whose wisdom counsels clearly;
Or as some kindly wizard who beguiled

Long winter evenings with his magic passes,
Transforming gray to gold, and sigh to
song;

Who poured red wine from seeming empty
glasses,

And waved across life's screen a gay, fair
throng.

Here was a sprightly Ariel, transporting
Around the world my spirit, fleet as his;
Here went I with young Cupid brave, a-court-
ing,

Forgot my loneliness in lovers' bliss.

Here are my poets, who, above wild discord,
Heard Truth's unfaltering voice ring high
and clear:

Who followed Beauty—left on earth the rec-
ord

That her white soul enfolds us, now and
here.

So take my books, with all their varied
graces—

The prophet's sight, the poet's ecstasy,
I shall not grieve to see their empty places
If they are half to you they were to me.

—F. I. B. in the *New York Tribune*.

BOOKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

A MILLION NEEDED AT ONCE

SIMPLE
AND
EFFECTIVE
POSTER

Bring all you can get for them. You have some at
home—you can beg some from others. The Library
ships all books and magazines left here to our men in
N. J. camps and "over there". Can you buy some?

OF THE
NEWARK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY



TWO NEW INFORMATION CENTERS
IN WASHINGTON

THE Service Bureau created by Executive order of President Wilson to be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Public Information has opened offices in Washington in the Home Life Building, at Fifteenth and G streets, N. W. The bureau, under the direction of Frederick W. McReynolds, professor of finance at Dartmouth College, is designed to speed up war work by making available complete records of the functions, location, and personnel of all government agencies. It will keep on hand city and telephone directories, government reports, reference books, and government publicity matter for distribution whenever desired.

The bureau has already prepared a card index, conveying personnel function, location and telephone number of the officials of all departments who may be seen on official business by those coming to Washington on government business. These indices will be corrected from day to day as changes occur in the departments. In addition, the bureau will maintain a file and index of bulletins, press releases and war publications. It will also have on file for reference purposes, all annual and other reports of all government departments, bureaus and commissions.

The Department of Labor has opened a special educational service under the direction of Roger W. Babson of Boston, with an office in room 816, Department of Labor Building, 1712 G street, Washington, D. C.

Anyone wishing to get in touch with those working on any special phase of the labor problem in Washington, or elsewhere, may communicate with this office for suggestions. The office is kept open until midnight each day for the benefit of strangers passing thru the city.

RUBAIYAT OF A WAR-HUSBAND

A loaf of war bread underneath the bough
A jug of watered milk, a prune—and thou
Beside me knitting. But what's that, if we
Can win the war? 'Twere Paradise enow!

—*Reclamation Record.*

THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE ENGLISH
VILLAGE

IN the *Athenæum* for November, 1917 was an article on "The Y. M. C. A. and the needs of the English village" from which two paragraphs relating to co-operation between library and Y. M. C. A. may be of interest in view of the situation in camp libraries here—tho we do not agree with the English writer in all his conclusions.

"Lastly, it will probably be best for the Y. M. C. A. to leave the provision of books and all educational activities to other agencies. Great harm has come in the past from the confused mingling of amusement, religion, and education in villages where attempts have been made to provide reading-rooms for young men. The chief object has been the provision of innocent amusement which will keep people out of the public-houses. This underlying motive has spoilt many efforts by associating village recreation rooms with religious propaganda. It has also damaged the cause of education, and actually prevented many from discovering the abiding sources of noble mental activity which are to be found in literature and music. If your aim is merely to keep people out of the public-houses you will provide concerts and magazines of a nature which may attract people, but will never lead them to a real love of reading or to the appreciation of good music. For the future civilization of the village these two things—music and literature—will be greatly needed. And their greatest enemies are concerts of comic songs and shelves laden with books which people have given away because they find them uninteresting themselves and think they may be good for the 'lower classes.' If the Y. M. C. A. does undertake the work of providing music and literature for the village, it must remember that its task is no longer to provide an hour's distraction for men wearied by the horrors and hardships of war. It will have to provide the best literature and the best music for people who in the delectable peace of the English country-side will have the leisure, as experience proves they have the capacity, for enjoying the great heritage of English

poetry and the English novel and the works of the world's greatest musical composers.

"But perhaps it will be best for the Y. M. C. A. to concentrate on the quite different, but more immediately urgent task of setting up homely recreation rooms—places for smoking and talking and games, where the comradeship of the camp may be renewed—without any other object than that of giving to the youth of our English villages the unspeakable blessing of easy, comfortable, social intercourse. If it attains this end and this end only, the Y. M. C. A. will have done for the reconstruction of village life a work as well deserving of admiration as that which it has already achieved to the admiration of the whole Empire, in the camps and at the front."

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY ADOPTS COMMISSION PLAN

At a meeting of heads of departments of the St. Paul Public Library, Apr. 22, the organization of a library council was effected, and a constitution adopted. This action was taken in accordance with the decision of the commissioner of education, Albert Wunderlich, and the librarian, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, that a commission form of government would be of greater effectiveness in maintaining closer co-operation in the internal affairs of the library.

The object of the council, according to the constitution, "shall be to discuss and determine questions of policy relating to the library, particularly such questions as relate to the co-ordination of the work of different departments," and its membership includes the librarian, assistant librarian, and assistants in charge of divisions and sections. The officers of the Council are president, vice-president, and secretary, the librarian being president *ex-officio*.

At the first of the regular monthly meetings, held May 6, Mrs. J. T. Jennings was elected vice-president, and Myra Buell, secretary, to hold office for six months. Committees were appointed to consider revision of the library rules regarding borrowers' privileges; to report on the training desirable for library assistants; and to

consider with the librarian what principles should be adopted in the preparation of the library budget.

HIGH SCHOOL SCRAPBOOKS

THE A. L. A. owns a particularly fine collection of high school scrapbooks which may be had for a short time just for the asking. These books contain interesting pictures and material on work being done in schools including photos of rooms, arrangement, floor plans, lists of required and voluntary reading, charging systems, outlines of library instruction courses, methods of co-operation with various departments, publicity methods, etc.—in fact, all things pertaining to the administration and the work of a modern high school library.

An itinerary for this collection is being planned for the school year of 1918-19. Those desiring the books during next year should send the request to Helen S. Babcock, librarian of Austin High School, Fulton and Lotus avenues, Chicago, prior to Sept. 15, 1918. The books are packed in a small iron bound trunk 12 by 23—approximate weight 100 pounds. They will be sent C.O.D. from the last place of exhibition to the next and may be kept for a period of two weeks. The itinerary will be planned to make distances as short as possible, thus reducing the expense of express and loss of time. For those interested in this work the collection will be a source of help and encouragement, and in communities where no provision has been made for high school libraries it should arouse an interest and be a real source of inspiration.

THE original proof sheets of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" with manuscript changes by Mendelssohn and by William Bartholomew, who wrote the English words for the oratorio, have been sold by their owner, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, for approximately \$1000. The proceeds of the sale have already been generously given to promote the work of supplying good literature to the boys in camp and at the front, and the manuscript itself has been presented by its purchaser to the University of Chicago.

NOTES ON THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES IN PARIS

IN the last four years the public, or "municipal," libraries of Paris have been undergoing reorganization for the general purpose of making them more adequate to the needs of the people by making them centers for the development of public spirit thru the entertainment, instruction, and information they can supply. The *Bibliothèque Administrative* of the prefecture of the Seine, with its two sections, French and foreign, has for its goal the establishment of a working laboratory for those engaged in the city's administration.

There are at present eighty-four of the municipal libraries scattered thru the twenty *arrondissements*. In the year ending in September, 1917, the number of loans was 1,427,798, a decrease of 20,062 from the preceding year. This decrease is attributed to two unusual conditions. During the year work on the collections made it necessary to close the libraries, in turn, for a period which made in the aggregate a total of 454 days. Shortage of fuel and lights in February also made it necessary to curtail the service. Service for army hospitals and for the blind was organized in some of the libraries during the year, and considering the unusual conditions which have made all library work difficult, the efforts to modernize the library service may be regarded as successful to a considerable degree.

The improvement of the printed catalogs has been pursued with especial vigor, so that the readers in each library may have at their service an adequate guide to the collection. New catalogs, for the Ampère, Henri Chevreau, Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Arago, and Trousseau libraries, were printed before the end of the year; eight others were on the press; and six more were in preparation. The Arago catalog was prepared in dictionary form, modeled on the ones issued by the city of Glasgow. The Trousseau catalog marked an important step in the work of reform undertaken, for it was prepared from the books themselves, without recourse to the cards or to earlier memoranda.

The provision of new books for the municipal libraries was put into the hands of an agent, to facilitate direct purchase by the city.

In the *Bibliothèque Administrative*, work on the catalogs was suspended for lack of assistants. Late in the year the appointment of a translator, also familiar with bibliographical work, made possible the beginning of a reorganization of the material in the foreign section.

Of the two main divisions in this library, the administrative section is to contain the general reference tools—encyclopedias, dictionaries, catalogs, bibliographies, etc.—as well as general works on law, legislation, and administration. It will also contain as complete a collection as possible of works on the organization and administration of Paris, the neighboring communities, and the whole department of the Seine, as well as material on city government in general, whether in France or in other lands. Into the foreign section will go all material relative to countries which are not French territory, the subject matter, not the language in which it is written, determining its location. If the library is to be of the greatest usefulness, this material should be collected and examined by a librarian whose training shall render him competent to give intelligent judgment to its selection and arrangement.

In cataloging the material in this library, white cards are used for the French collections, and colored cards for the foreign section. At least two cards are made for each item. In the French section a subject card forms the main entry and contains the complete bibliographical record, while an author card has an abridged entry. In the foreign section also the subject card is the main entry, while an abridged entry is made under city or country.

Samples of these cards, and much other interesting information on the municipal libraries of Paris, are given in "*Bibliothèques municipales et Bibliothèque administrative; fonctionnement du service (octobre 1916-août 1917) avec des notes bibliographiques sur quelques imprimés et manuscrits*" issued by the prefecture of the Seine.

American Library Association

SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The fortieth annual conference of the American Library Association, will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from Monday to Saturday, July 1-6, 1918.

Headquarters for the A. L. A. and also for all its affiliated societies, will be the Grand Union Hotel, and all librarians attending are recommended to stop there if convenient. A number of smaller and less expensive hotels, however, are available. Rates prevailing for the conference are as follows:

Grand Union Hotel (Headquarters). 680 rooms. American plan exclusively. Rates \$5 to \$7 per day.

Hotel American (Three or four doors from Grand Union). Capacity 250. American plan. Rates \$3 to \$4 per day.

Summer Rest Cottages (5 or 8 minutes walk from Grand Union). Double and single rooms, with meals, from \$2.50 to \$3 each, per day. Also one suite for three (\$10) or for four (\$12) per day.

Strong Spring Hotel (5 or 8 minutes walk from Grand Union). 50 rooms with bath; 20 double rooms without bath; and 20 single rooms without bath. Rates for room \$1.50 and up; meals \$3.00 extra per day, each person.

Adelphi Hotel (Close to Grand Union). Single and double rooms, \$1.50 to \$3 a day per person, for room only; restaurant located in hotel.

Assignments to rooms and correspondence concerning all hotel reservations will be handled by a representative of the A. L. A. who should be addressed: American Library Association, care manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York. Reservations can, however, be made direct with hotel if preferred. Members who arrange to stop elsewhere are requested to notify the Saratoga Springs representative of the A. L. A., so that their names may appear in the advance register of attendance. Be sure in writing for reservation to state clearly your desire as to price, hotel arrangements you have made as to roommate, time of arrival, and any other facts which will help our representative in assigning you satisfactory quarters. Be sure to sign your name so as to show whether writer is a man or a woman.

General sessions will be held in the Convention Auditorium, a few steps from the Grand Union Hotel. Other meetings will be held in the Grand Union.

Arrangement for space for commercial exhibits should be made direct with the manager of the Grand Union Hotel. Committees of the association desiring space should communicate with the secretary of the A. L. A.

Saratoga Lake, an attractive sheet of water, is four miles from town, reached by trolley and auto. A very pretty public park is across the street from the headquarters hotel. The Saratoga country abounds in pretty walks and drives. Lake George is about thirty miles distant.

PLANS FOR DAY AT ALBANY

Saturday, July 6, will be observed as "New York State Library Day." The association and its affiliated societies and friends will be the guests of the New York State Library at Albany, stopping off there for the day on the way home. The following plans have been made for our entertainment, and reported to the secretary of the A. L. A. by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.:

11-12:30. Exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New York State Library will be held in Chancellor's Hall in the State Education Building. The principal address will be made by the chairman of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents, the Honorable Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn, or in case of his necessary absence, by the Honorable Charles B. Alexander, of New York City. Brief addresses are expected from the architect of the building, Henry Hornbostel, from former directors of the State Library, to all of which response will be made by President Montgomery.

1 p.m. A complimentary luncheon will be tendered by the Regents of the University, served in the Law Library on the second floor.

2-5 p.m. Conferences and visits of inspection to the New York State Museum on the fourth floor of the building and particularly to the different library divisions and sections. Despite the fact that Saturday is a half holiday the reading rooms are always open and the members of the staff will be in attendance at each division and section. Parties will be formed under competent guides to make a tour of the building; while those who do not care to join such parties, involving perhaps a mile or two of walk, will be welcomed in any section whose work may be of special interest.

Former students of the Library School will be asked to meet in a room to be designated

later, in the Library School suite, for some special ceremony.

Good trains, east, west and south, leave in the neighborhood of five o'clock, and the New York boat leaves at eight. The exercises have been delayed until 11 a. m., so that there may be no unpleasant rush in getting down from Saratoga Springs, which is little more than an hour away.

The Education Building is but a few minutes walk from the Union Station; several car lines connect the two, so that it has not been thought necessary to provide special transfer facilities.

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. We want this to include all those who will attend the conference. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made thru the A. L. A. representative at Saratoga Springs. All who expect to attend and who do not make their hotel reservation thru the above agency should send name, library position, home address and Saratoga Springs address not later than June 20 to American Library Association, care Manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

Library school dinners will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, July 4 and 5. Programs for these evenings are scheduled to begin at 8:30 instead of 8, so as to allow dinner groups to remain together as long as possible. Those in charge of these dinners or reunions will please write the secretary of the A. L. A., who will gladly help with arrangements. Dinners can most conveniently be arranged for and held at the Grand Union, altho private dining rooms will be available for all.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON NOMINATIONS

The following nominations have been made by the committee on nominations, Walter L. Brown, chairman, Mary L. Titcomb, Gratia A. Countryman, George H. Tripp, and Charles E. Rush. The report of the committee has been adopted by the Executive Board.
For president: William Warner Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
For first vice-president: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston Public Library.
For second vice-president: Burton E. Stevenson, librarian, Chillicothe Public Library.
For Executive Board (for three years): Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Cleveland Public Library. Adam Strohm, librarian Detroit Public Library.

For Council (for five years): W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, St. Paul Public Library. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Youngstown Public Library. Mary S. Saxe, librarian, Westmount (Quebec) Public Library. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian, Bridgeport Public Library.

For trustee of the Endowment Fund (for (three years): M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Monday, July 1, 8 p. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Call to order by the president.

Address of welcome—Thomas E. Finegan, deputy

commissioner of education for New York State.

President's address: Civilization—Thomas Lynch

Montgomery, librarian Pennsylvania State Library.

Informal reception in the Ball Room of the Grand

Union Hotel will immediately follow adjournment.

Second Session, Tuesday, July 2, 9:30 a. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Reports of officers and committees.

Most of the reports will be printed in advance and distributed to members, and will be read only by title and ordered printed as a part of the Proceedings.

Report of the War Service Committee. The report will include those of the chairman of the committee, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; the chairman of the sub-committee on finance, Dr. Frank P. Hill; and of Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service. The reports will be printed in advance and only brief oral summaries will be presented at this session.

Camp Library Symposium. Conducted by Carl H. Milam, assistant to the director, Library War Service.

1. What men read

(a) In camps—M. S. Dudgeon

(b) In hospitals—Miriam E. Carey

2. Sending books "over there"

W. H. Brett

Asa Don Dickinson

3. How the camp library reaches every man

Joy E. Morgan

Frederick Goodell

4. A day in camp

Lloyd W. Joaselyn

John A. Lowe

5. Is it worth while?

Adam Strohm

An opportunity will be given for the general discussion of each topic.

Third Session, Wednesday, July 3, 9:30 a. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Business.

Libraries and the U. S. Food Administration—Edith Guerrier, director of the Library Section of the Food Administration.

What our library is doing to help win the war—a symposium.

1. The county and rural library—Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

2. The city library—Hiller C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.

3. The state library—J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library.

4. The university library—J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries.

What Canadian libraries are doing to help win the war—George H. Locke, Toronto Public Library

Fourth Session, Thursday, July 4, 2:30 p. m.

(Convention Auditorium)

Conference "sing"—Led by Chrystal Brown, Y. M. C. A. song leader, Camp Lee, Va.

Poems of the war: author's readings—Carl Sandburg, Chicago.

Address—(Speaker to be announced).

Fifth Session, Friday, July 5, 9:30 a. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

The future of library work—Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

The spirit of the war literature:

(a) Poetry—May Massee, editor *The Booklist*.

(b) George F. Bowerman, Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Memorial resolutions for James L. Gillis and Henry E. Legler.

Report of the committee on resolutions.

Report of the tellers of election.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment *sine die*.

The Council will meet on Wednesday morning, July 3, after adjournment of the general session; and also at 4:30 p. m. on Friday, July 5. The program is not yet completed.

The agricultural libraries section will hold two sessions. The first, Wednesday evening, July 3, will be a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries and League of Library Commissions. This will be a symposium on libraries and the food problem, among the speakers being Claribel R. Barnett, Carl B. Roden, Edith Guerrier, and H. W. Wells, associate director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. At the second session, on Thursday evening, papers will be read on "A program for library extension work at Iowa State College," by Vera M. Dixon; "The sources of agricultural statistics," by Mary G. Lacy; and a third on official agricultural literature.

The catalog section meets Tuesday evening, July 2. Willis F. Sewall, of the Adjutant-General's Office, will talk on "War department indexes," and there will also be a symposium on "Cataloging economics."

The children's librarians section will also meet Tuesday evening, but the program for this section is not yet ready to announce.

The trustees' section meets Tuesday afternoon, the general subject for consideration being "What the trustees can do in aid of the Library War Service."

The school libraries section, meeting Friday evening, will consider the reading of the adolescent and its service to patriotism.

In the college and reference section, Friday evening, the program will include "Preservation of bound newspapers," H. M. Lydenberg; "Instruction in bibliography and the book arts in colleges and universities," a discussion led by A. S. Root and George P. Winship; "University and college catalogs in university libraries," a discussion led by J. C. M. Hanson.

The professional training section, Friday afternoon, has planned this program: "The war and library training," Frank K. Walter; "Some experiments in secondary training:

psychological tests conducted in training classes of the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Portland (Ore.) and Washington," Dr. Elsie Murray, professor of psychology, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.; "Neighborhood apprentice class," Emilie Mueser, librarian Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio.

There will be several round tables. The government documents round table will be held Friday afternoon, the feature being a discussion of government documents relating to the war, by H. H. B. Meyer. A round table for discussion of matters of interest to camp librarians will be conducted Tuesday evening. Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant to the director, A. L. A. Library War Service, will preside. A round table of the libraries of religion and theology will be held Wednesday evening, for informal discussion.

At the lending department round table, Wednesday afternoon, "Elimination of the use of readers' cards" will be discussed by Jeannette M. Drake, of the Los Angeles Public Library, and there will also be a paper on "Best methods of lending routine." Discussion will follow each paper.

The committee on library training is arranging for a round table conference of training class teachers Wednesday evening. Discussion of the standards of admission to a training class will be led by Marie Newberry of the New York Public Library; the length of the course, the time for practice and study, and the question of paid practice work, by Lucy Morgan, Detroit Public Library; the subjects taught, Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago Public Library; the elimination of undesirables—how and when, Clara W. Herbert, Washington, D. C., Public Library; the salary suited to students completing the course, Ernestine Rose.

The League of Library Commissions will hold its first session, Wednesday afternoon, when Melvil Dewey will discuss "The functions of the library commission in reconstructing the world after the war," and there will be a symposium on certification of librarians and standardization of libraries. The second session, Wednesday evening, will be a joint meeting with Agricultural Libraries Section and National Association of State Libraries. The third session, Thursday evening, will be a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries, for discussion on method of control of state supported library activities.

It is expected that meetings of the Special Libraries Association will be held on Thurs-

day and Friday evenings and Friday afternoon. The program is not yet formulated.

The American Association of Law Libraries will hold three sessions. The first, Tuesday afternoon, will be a joint meeting with National Association and State Libraries. At the second, Wednesday afternoon, "Emergency legislation in the United States and the British Empire will be discussed by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University. At the third Wednesday evening, John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library, will speak on "Editing the New York Session Laws."

The first session of the National Association of State Libraries, Tuesday afternoon, will be a joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries. The principal address will be on "Workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention," by Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian of Massachusetts. The committees on legislative information service, on skeleton index, and on boards and commissions, will make their reports. At the second session, Tuesday evening, besides the presidential address by Gilson G. Glasier, librarian Wisconsin State Library, "Collecting and cataloging official war documents," Dr. R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission; "Collecting local war material in New York State Library," James I. Wyer, Jr.; "The Connecticut military census and some of its functions," George S. Godard. The third session, Wednesday evening will be a joint meeting with the agricultural libraries section and League of Library Commissions. The fourth session Thursday evening, will be a joint meeting with League of Library Commissions, with round table discussion of legislative reference work and state library exchanges. The work of the New York Municipal Reference Bureau of the Conference of Mayors and other City Officials will be described by William P. Capes, secretary; state library exchanges will be discussed by Mrs. M. C. Spencer of Michigan; and recent changes in library laws, by A. J. Small, law librarian, Iowa State Library.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

Saratoga Springs is thirty-nine miles north of Albany, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. No special train service for A. L. A. members attending the convention will be allowed, tho special Pullmans from Chicago to Saratoga without change have been secured.

Below are given the one-way through rail-

road fares on standard lines as at present in force, tax of eight per cent included.

New York City.....	\$4.54
(Round trip \$8.62)	
Philadelphia	7.53
Washington	11.20
Boston	5.49
Chicago	22.17
St. Louis	20.64
Milwaukee	24.38
St. Paul and Minneapolis	32.43
Cincinnati	19.53
Detroit	17.12
Cleveland	14.26
Buffalo	9.29
Omaha	34.75
Kansas City	32.56
Des Moines	32.75

New York Party. The New York party, in charge of Chas. H. Brown of the Brooklyn Public Library (26 Brevoort place), plans to go to Albany Sunday, June 30, on the night boat. Fare from New York to Saratoga on the night boat is \$3.43 one way (round trip \$6.59), but by use of a ten-party ticket, can be reduced to \$3.10. Staterooms (accommodating two persons) are \$1.50 and up; or 75 cents and up for each person, plus ten per cent war tax. Reservations should be made for stateroom berths on the boat not later than June 10, and as much earlier as possible. Make reservations through Mr. Brown, remitting to him one-half the price of stateroom ticket (plus tax of ten per cent) and also the amount of party ticket.

Those attending from points which would bring them through New York City are cordially invited to join the New York party and make reservations through Mr. Brown. [The fare from Philadelphia to New York City is \$2.43; Washington to New York City, \$6.10.]

New England Party. A special party will leave the South Station, Boston, July 1 at 10 a. m. (Framingham, 10:38; Worcester, 11:15; Springfield, 12:40 noon; Pittsfield, 2:30) arriving at Albany at 3:48 p. m.; leaving Albany at 4:45, due Saratoga at 6:25 p. m. [Verify these times as summer schedules may make some slight changes. It is possible that an earlier train may be put on from Albany to Saratoga, connecting with the Boston train.]

Fare, Boston to Saratoga one way, including war tax, \$5.49. Register for this trip *before June 20th* with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., sending him the money for parlor car seat only. Buy railroad tickets of local agents. Parlor car seats, including war tax are: Boston to Albany, \$1.10; Worcester to Albany, 88c.; Springfield to Albany, 55c.; Pittsfield to Albany, 28c. Should it be possible to run parlor car through to Saratoga without

change, the additional 33c. can be collected on the train. It is hoped that all who join the party will decide to take seats in parlor car, though of course coaches can be used if any desire to save the small extra outlay.

Chicago Party. John F. Phelan of the Chicago Public Library will be in charge of the special party. Arrangements have been completed with the New York Central to operate special Pullman cars, without change, for the exclusive use of the delegates, leaving Chicago, Sunday, June 30, LaSalle Street Station, at 5:30 p. m. and reaching Albany at 1:50 p. m. next day. Connections will be made with the Delaware and Hudson train at Albany at 4:45 p. m. arriving Saratoga Springs at 6:25 p. m. It is possible that an earlier train may be run between Albany and Saratoga, but between train connections delegates will have an opportunity to tour this interesting city.

The one way fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$22.17 including war tax, and Pullman fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$4.95 lower berth, and \$3.96 upper berth, including war tax. Delegates from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and others passing thru Chicago are invited to join the Chicago party, and to register before June 20 with Mr. Phelan, remitting Pullman fare to insure reservation. Check baggage thru Chicago to Saratoga Springs, using tags for this purpose which will be furnished upon registration.

POST CONFERENCE

Although it has been decided not to plan any post-conference trip this year, a very attractive post-conference rest is offered through the kindness of Dr. Melvil Dewey. His Lake Placid Club, situated in the most beautiful region of the Adirondack mountains, on the shores of Lakes Mirror and Placid, is readily reached from Saratoga by rail on the New York Central R. R. via Albany or Schenectady; or via Plattsburgh over the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Lake Placid is 120 miles from Saratoga by state roads, and would make a wonderful motor trip, and parties of 6, 11 or 14 could be handled that way. It would also be possible to go through Lakes George and Champlain, and reach Lake Placid Club by motor from Westport, 35 miles.

Dr. Dewey will personally welcome any who come to the club making them members during their stay, without admission fee, and thus give all the benefit of a 50c. a day reduction on meals. That is, meals would be \$3.00 a day to the A. L. A. party. One dollar rooms

are offered free, or a credit of \$1.00 on any larger room or room with bath, and a charge of half regular price for the difference. This is certainly a rare opportunity for an inexpensive rest-outing among the mountains and Adirondack lakes. To quote from Dr. Dewey's invitation: "I will give those who come a library banquet; a 40-mile motor trip to our Stonhous farms, gardens, creamery, grist mill; and another 30-mile trip through our Placid farms, with an afternoon on the lake in the club launch, and a camp dinner on 'Moos Yland'. I will give them the free use of boats, canoes, golf courses, tennis, camps, during their stay; other rides besides the two free ones, at half price for cars or carriages. Our Boston symphony music begins July 8. The party ought to plan to stay at least three days to get a good look at our dooryard which is now 10 miles long, and could remain as long as they wished until rooms were required for the regular tenants. My instinct is to have as many of these hard-worked librarians as possible get an extra nice trip out of it."

It is only necessary to add to the above that no one ever regretted such a visit as that offered, and to ask any who care to go to the Lake Placid Club to write to Dr. Dewey there, of their wishes as to rooms and length of stay. Please write him before June 20 for privilege cards entitling to reductions offered. The travel committee will make arrangements for transportation if those going will apply at headquarters during the first three days of the conference.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman.*

Library Organizations

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

C. H. Gould has been re-elected a member of the board for a term of five years. Dr. A. E. Bostwick and S. S. Green have been re-elected as Fellows for the usual term of ten years.

The following have been newly elected as Fellows of the Institute:

William Warder Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan.
 Clarence Saunders Brigham, librarian, American Antiquarian Society.
 Thomas Franklin Currier, assistant librarian, Harvard College Library.
 E. A. Hardy, secretary, Ontario Library Commission.
 Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University.
 Richard H. Johnston, librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.
 A. G. S. Josephson, chief cataloger, John Crerar Library.
 H. M. Lydenberg, reference librarian, New York Public Library.

William Stetson Merrill, chief classifier, The Newberry Library.

Miss A. L. Reed, librarian, Vassar College.

Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, Princeton University.

Frank K. Walter, vice-director, N. Y. State Library School.

P. L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois.

W. N. C. CARLTON, *Secretary*.

INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY SECTION

A meeting of the Library Section of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association was held April 3, 1918, in the library of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington, the president, Gertrude Buckhouse, librarian, University of Montana, presiding.

Food conservation and war work were emphasized in a series of interesting papers and addresses, before a group of representative librarians of the Northwest. The first speaker, F. A. Adams, Director of Education for Washington, under the U. S. Food Administration, gave an interesting address, emphasizing ways and means of aiding the U. S. Food Administration in food conservation. W. W. Foote, library director for Washington, spoke on "Library publicity and food conservation in Washington." The work which might be accomplished for food conservation, by the libraries and schools' working in cooperation, was pointed out. The eagerness of librarians and teachers to aid in this movement was told in the fine reports sent to the director, from all over the state. A large number of posters made by school children were on exhibit.

George W. Fuller, librarian, Spokane Public Library, spoke on the "War service of the Spokane Public Library," telling of a food show held in January, two campaigns for collecting books which netted over 10,000 volumes, and a third campaign for camp library funds resulting in contributions of almost \$2000.

Elizabeth Stout, librarian, Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, read a paper by Mary A. Batterson, librarian of the Green Lake branch of the Seattle Public Library, describing a very successful food exhibit held in February at this branch.

Miss M. Z. Wilson, librarian, Bellingham Normal School, gave a brief account of the splendid cooperative work being done at that school, and Lucile Fargo, librarian, North Central High School, Spokane, told of the interest the boys and girls throughout the state were taking in all phases of food conservation and war work.

Dr. James Fleming Hsieh, Secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, Chicago, Illinois, principal speaker of the convention, was the last on the program. His subject was "The importance of the library in the school," and he divided the subject under three main heads, the movement for better school libraries, the importance of the library in the school, and suggestions as to practical procedure.

W. W. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Library Association held its tenth annual meeting in Louisville, April 24-25. The experiment was tried this year of holding the library association meeting coincident with the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association. This association invited the members of the library association to all their meetings and this enabled the school librarians and others interested to attend both meetings.

Wednesday afternoon, April 24, was given up to an inspection of the Camp Zachary Taylor Library and this proved a most interesting feature of the meeting in spite of the pouring rain. Louisville people had generously provided automobiles for the party and they were driven thru Camp Zachary Taylor and were able to inspect the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings, the Camp Library and other places of interest. Arrangements had been made for dinner at the Hostess House and everybody particularly enjoyed the delicious things served in the cafeteria, the time spent in the charmingly furnished building and the musical program furnished by Mrs. George T. Settle and Private Jesse Miller, the "singing soldier" at Camp Taylor.

At 7:30 in the evening the Kentucky Library Association by special invitation attended the patriotic meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association held in the Liberty Theatre at the camp where they had the privilege of hearing a splendid talk by the commanding officer, Major General Harry C. Hale, and a special program of music by the Division Band and the camp song leaders.

The meeting Thursday morning, April 25, was given over entirely to library war service work. George T. Settle, president of the association, presided.

May Wood Wigginton described the work done by the Louisville Free Public Library staff in organizing the library at Camp Zachary Taylor. This included special reference and circulating work done at the Main building for the officers and men and their families,

the establishment and maintenance of stations in the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings and base hospital, the cataloging and classifying of the books and the development of the circulating and reference work in the camp building itself. All of this work the library staff had been able to do thru the patriotic generosity of the Louisville Library board of trustees who had authorized the librarian to use the staff to any extent needed with the result that almost the entire force of the order and catalog departments and such other members of the staff as could be spared had given almost full time thru the winter and spring to camp service.

George Lothrop Lewis, librarian of the Athenaeum Library of Westfield, Mass., who had been resident camp librarian at Camp Zachary Taylor for the past three months, gave an interesting description of his work in the camp library, giving a view of his day's work from the time he was awakened at 5:45 in the morning by a bugle call until lights were out all over the camp at 10:30. He illustrated his talk with a map at the camp, showing the ground that had to be covered by the daily deliveries of books and magazines to all the stations including the one at the Remount station and the one at the artillery range twenty miles down the river, at West Point. He gave the visitors some idea of the tremendous amount of work necessary to keep the camp library running. Many were astounded at the amount of work involved by the sorting and distribution of the magazines received by the camp under what is known as the Burleson act, which is only one of the many routine duties of a camp librarian.

After this view of the work in the library at Camp Zachary Taylor, George B. Utley, executive secretary of the Library War Service, described the work all over the country done by the American Library Association in financing, organizing and equipping camp libraries and other agencies for supplying soldiers and sailors with reading matter. It was a great privilege for the Kentucky librarians to hear Mr. Utley and thus be able to get a bird's-eye view of the work accomplished by the American Library Association all over the country and abroad.

A business session and round table was held in the Main library at 2:30 Thursday afternoon. Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission and state director for the collection of books for soldiers and sailors, presided at a round table on the book campaign. She read a report of books collected thruout the state and every

librarian present described her experiences during the campaign.

Mrs. Morris Gifford on behalf of the State Food Administration, spoke on the organization in the state for food conservation, emphasizing the part the libraries could play in the publicity and the organization of the state to this end.

Carolyn E. Adelberg, library publicity director, U. S. Food Administration, in Kentucky, congratulated the librarians on what they had done in advertising food conservation and called attention to a special exhibit of 250 posters on food conservation made by the school children of Louisville and displayed in the Louisville Library.

George B. Utley presided at a round table for discussion of library problems. All the libraries had apparently the same problems: how to make their appropriation meet increased cost of maintenance, and how to make the library service meet the increased demands of patriotic service.

Officers elected for 1918-1919 were President, Miss Susan S. Towles, librarian, Henderson Public Library; first vice-president, Euphemia K. Corwin, librarian, Berea College Library; second vice-president, Henrietta Litzendorff, librarian, Newport Public Library; secretary-treasurer, May Wood Wigginton, head cataloger, Louisville Public Library; member-at-large, Fannie C. Rawson, secretary, Kentucky Library Commission.

MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *Secretary*.

ROUND TABLE OF MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The round table conference of high school librarians met at Ann Arbor, Mar. 29. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Miss Poray. After a brief business meeting the remainder of the forenoon session was devoted to a talk by Miss Hodge of Highland Park on the topic, "More than books." In this talk she very ably discussed the special opportunities which the high school librarian has to encourage the individual preferences of the pupils in science, mechanics, or other subjects, and also her opportunities to develop a taste for good literature, by placing before them only the best works, and such as will give them the cultural background which most of them lack in their homes.

In the afternoon session the different librarians gave reports as to what library instruction they were carrying on in their schools, or what special work they had undertaken. From these reports and the discussion that followed many valuable hints were gained for dealing with high school problems.

The committee on instruction in high school libraries stated that they had collected a large amount of material but had not, in the time given, been able to organize that material so as to give a complete report. The motion therefore was made and approved that the committee be continued another year and that the material be combined into recommended courses for high schools of different grades and sizes. Mr. Certain of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, was appointed as an additional member and chairman of the committee. The officers elected for the following year were: chairman, Fanny Ball of Grand Rapids; secretary and treasurer, Mabel Asman of Bay City.

FANNY D. BALL, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY INSTITUTES

A joint meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club and the State Library Institute was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on May 15, with an attendance of forty-three. At the morning session Burges Johnson, assistant professor of English at Vassar, gave a most interesting and informing talk on the insidious workings of German propaganda, and H. N. W. Magill spoke briefly on the work of the A. L. A. war service dispatch office in New York city. In the afternoon Dr. James Sullivan, state historian, spoke on the library's importance in the maintenance of a true democracy, and Norma B. Bennett, librarian of the Madison, N. J., Public Library, gave a brief but practical talk on library "conveniences," the tools and practical devices whose use makes easy and efficient the physical work of library administration.

A luncheon was given at the Nelson House at 12.30 by I. Reynolds Adriance, president of the Poughkeepsie Library board, to which all attending were invited.

A State Institute was held at the Flower Library, Watertown, N. Y., in connection with the spring meeting of the Northern New York Library Club on Friday, May 17th. There were forty members in attendance, representing fourteen libraries in the district. After routine business, the president of the Library Club spoke briefly on the general topic for consideration, "The library's help in winning the war," and the following speakers gave short talks: Anna R. Phelps, of the State Library, on the work done in Albany in preparing books for the soldiers; Mrs. Francis H. Lamon, president of the Northern New York Federation of Woman's Clubs, on the need of sending to the camps

all the books possible, including text-books; Henry N. Brown, chairman of the War Savings Committee, on the help the library may give to this work; W. I. Roe, manager of the County Farm Bureau, on the relation of the library to this bureau; and Miss Perine of the Flower Library staff, on work with children.

The afternoon session was taken up by addresses by Mrs. R. J. Buck of the Red Cross committee on the work of the library with the Red Cross; D. L. Cornwell, county food administrator, on the importance of food conservation and the ways for the library to help. A conference for small libraries was led by Mary Hasbrouck of the Ogdensburg Library. Mildred Bemis, of the Flower Library, gave a good review on recent war books. The nominating committee, composed of Katherine Perine, Geo. P. Schwartz, and Mrs. Eva Frederick, reported the following slate of officers for the next two years, which was elected: president of the Library Club, Mary Hasbrouck, Ogdensburg Library; vice-president, Mrs. Harriett Merrill, Carthage High School Library; secretary, Mollie Parker, Gouverneur Library; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Williams, Clayton Library.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been:

- Apr. 23. Herbert Whitlock, state mineralogist. Lettering and the use of lettered signs.
- Apr. 29. John Foster Carr. The library and the immigrant.
- Apr. 30-May 4. Clara Whitehill Hunt. Library work with children. (5 lectures.)
- May 1. Mrs. Flora De Gogorza. Library work with children.
- May 10. Anne Thaxter Eaton. The school library.

Herbert Whitlock, curator of minerals, N. Y. State Museum, has given to the school an excellent representative collection of typical lettered signs which illustrate the various library uses of such material.

Commencement exercises will be held Friday a. m., June 14. The address to the graduates will be given by Mr. R. R. Bowker.

At the request of the School Libraries Division the annual Library Institute for high school teachers and librarians of the state will be extended from 10 days to three weeks (July 9-26). It is intended primarily to meet conditions in school libraries of the state. It will cover simple methods of school administration.

The class in business library organization has completed its visits to files of different types in state departments and elsewhere. The files visited were the general files of the State Education Department and the Examinations,

Educational Extension, Legislative Reference, Library School and Visual Instruction divisions of the State Education Department; the Factory Inspections, Workmen's Compensation and Statistical divisions of the State Industrial Commission; the Public Service Commission of the second district and the Research laboratory of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady. Both information and correspondence files and their methods have been studied.

The titles of the bibliographies to be submitted by the senior class are as follows:

Baker, C. W. County government in the United States.

Brewster, Mary B. Index to the files of the Connecticut General Assembly Session of May, 1790.

Buck, Edith M. Index to family names in selected books on New York history in the New York State Library.

Fisher, N. Mignon. Phil May, his life and work.

Howard, Anna. Reading list on Nebraska.

Levin, Nathan R. Educational surveys.

Randall, Elinor E. 250 popular books about music.

Santes, Marie M. Alsace-Lorraine: history and politics from the earliest times to the present.

Tai, T. C. Books on China, published since 1900.

Todd, Nancy H. Selected list of books on Sunday schools and Sunday School work.

Van Sant, Clara. Alaska; its industries, resources and opportunities.

Waller, Florence M. List of engineering colleges and universities with bibliographic references.

Frances Dorrance will submit a survey for a county library for Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania.

Bessie L. Eldridge, Dorothy L. Hawkins

and Margaret J. Scott, all of 1919, have been

appointed temporary assistants in the New

York State Library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual alumni supper, which will take place on Friday evening, June 14, in the Art Gallery of the Library, will be an informal, war-time affair. The classes of 1898 and 1908 will hold reunions.

The library showed an interesting exhibit of representative examples of fine printing in connection with the Director's lectures on printing before the Library School. The books are specimens from the presses identified with the revival of printing at the close of the last century, and include such well-known presses as the Kelmscott, the Doves Press, Merrymount, Vale, Marion, De Vinne, Riccardi, Essex House, Riverside, and Dun Emer. A few examples of bookplates were also shown, arranged according to types.

On Wednesday, April 17, the Library School of the New York Public Library visited the library and school.

On April 12 the students visited the headquarters of the Brooklyn Public Library, and also the library of the Girls' High School,

where they were interested to observe self-government in full operation. The afternoon of April 19 was spent at the main library of the New York Public Library. The library of Columbia University was visited on May 3, and on May 10 three branches and the administration department of the Queens Borough Public Library. Teas, and a garden party with Miss Hassler of the Queens Library, were features of these visits.

William R. Eastman of Albany gave his annual course of five lectures on library buildings. For several years past Mr. Eastman has said, "This will be the last," but each recurring spring has brought him full of vigor and interest, and we hope to welcome him again in 1919. Miss Mary Hyde of the New York Public Library School is giving the course in the history of libraries this year.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The list of students and graduates who are engaged in national service has of late received several additions. Letty L. Davis, 1912-13, is librarian for the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. Since last writing Ralph Gossage, ex-1913-14, has returned to France, this time with the United States Army Ambulance Section. Marian Greene, 1912-13, has sailed for work with the Child Welfare Section of the Red Cross Social Service in France. Carol Hurd, 1912-13 (Pratt, 1911-12) is in France with the Young Women's Christian Association. Nelson McCombs, ex-1917-18, is with the Medical Supply Detachment of the United States Army at Camp Stuart, Virginia. Helen Scarth, 1911-12, is employed in a munitions factory in New Jersey. Fannie Tabor, 1913-14, reports giving service at the library at Camp Sheridan. Students are continuing to do short periods of practice work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Stations at the New York Public Library and at Hoboken. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 234, New York County Chapter, which is operating at the school under the direction of Miss Sutliff, has produced to date one hundred and forty pieces of knitted wear these consisting of nineteen mufflers, thirty-six sweaters, twenty helmets, fifty-two pairs of socks, and thirteen pairs of wristlets.

In connection with the schedule of visits for regular students the class was entertained on May 17 at the new plant of the H. W. Wilson Co. A number of students attended one of the sessions of the sale of books from the Huntington collection which

took place April 24-26. Series of talks by outside lecturers for the month include that on library legislation by W. R. Eastman, and that on foreign fiction by Mary Ogden White. Mlle. Marguerite Clément, who is on a mission to the United States representing the University of Paris and a group of French publishers, gave a most instructive talk on French library conditions on May 8.

The work of the advanced students for April and May has been of particular interest. F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, has given as a part of the course entitled "The library and the community" a series of ten hours in which housing, recreation, delinquency, public health and related topics have been presented. Courses in "Branch library methods" and in "Special library methods" are now in progress, their content consisting mainly of single lectures by individual workers and experts.

Arrangements for commencement work are nearing completion. The graduating exercises are to take place at eleven o'clock on the morning of Friday, June 7, at which time an address will be delivered by Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago. On the preceding evening the annual dinner of the alumni association will be held.

Examinations for admission to the class which will enter in September will be given at the rooms of the School on Saturday, June 8, from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m.

Florence De Leon, an advanced student who has been holding a position in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, is now assisting in the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, and librarian of the Camp Funston Library, gave a course of lectures on "Normal school libraries" April 20-23. Mr. Kerr also told of his work at Camp Funston. Margaret Mann spoke April 20 on her experiences at Newport News, where she spent a month as assistant to Mr. Brett. Four lectures on "Biography" were given April 26-29 by Elizabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Detroit Public Library. Mlle. M. Clément, agrégée de l'Université de Paris, professeur au Lycée de Versailles, lectured on French libraries April 27.

For the year 1918-1919 the Carnegie Library School offers three courses in librarianship.

General library work, Library work with children, School library work. Each course is one year in length and its satisfactory completion is recognized by a diploma.

The courses are sub-divided as follows: *Technical Group*, comprising the subjects pertaining to the practice of library science. *Bibliographic Group*, comprising the subjects distinctly bibliographic in character. *Administrative Group*, comprising those subjects which have to do with the organization and administration of libraries either directly or reflectively. *Contributory Group*, including all subjects which do not fall logically in any of the other three groups, but which contribute value to the curriculum.

Many of the subjects comprised in each group are common to all courses, and form a basic system of instruction given to all students. Wherever necessary this common instruction is supplemented in each course by lectures, class discussion and problems relating especially to the work of that course.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past two months, the School has had as special lecturers Lutie E. Stearns, who spoke on "The library and present day problems"; W. H. Brett, who gave a talk on his work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, Va., while at home for a brief stay; and Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, who spoke to the students on "School library work in Pittsburgh."

The following lectures have been given by Cleveland speakers: "The educational work of the Art Museum"—Helen Gilchrist, of the Museum staff; "Books of the fine arts"—Virginia E. Graeff, Cleveland School of Art; "War poetry"—Walter Graham, of Western Reserve University; "Public speaking"—Prof. Howard S. Woodward, of Western Reserve University; "Cleveland Welfare Federation"—Sherman C. Kingsley, director, Cleveland Welfare Federation; "The European background of our foreign born citizens"—Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter; "Municipal reference work"—Ada M. McCormick, head, Municipal Reference Library, Cleveland.

The courses in government documents by C. P. P. Vitz, and in book binding by Gertrude Stiles, have been completed.

On May 7, the students, accompanied by the director and Miss Willard, made a very pleasant and profitable trip to the Reuben McMillan Library of Youngstown, where the attractive building and the activities of the library were explained by Viola B. Phillips,

acting librarian, and graduate of W. R. L. S. 1914. On the following day, they attended the North-east District meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Niles.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Beatrix F. Margolies, 1912, to Abram A. Kalish, New York City; and Mildred C. McAfee, 1915, to Augustus B. Merry, second lieutenant engineers, N. A., New York City.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

Lecturers during the spring term have been: Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, who gave two lectures on "College library administration." The lectures were followed by a visit to the Library of the Georgia School of Technology. Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Public Library at Gary, Indiana, talked on April 15 on the "Gary system of education and the Gary Public Library." Miriam Carey, supervisor of institutional libraries for Minnesota, spoke to the school on April 22 on "Librarians and the social sense." Miss Carey is organizing the hospital library work at Fort McPherson and Camp Gordon. Lutie E. Stearns gave two lectures on April 25, one on "Library commission work" and another on "Why a librarian."

Visits have been made by the class to the Camp Library at Camp Gordon, the State Library and to the Byrd Printing Company.

Tommie Dora Barker, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent lecturers who have spoken to the school are as follows: Henry N. Sanborn, Commission work; Clara W. Hunt, Children's work; Frederick Hicks, Law books.

The visits of April and May were very enjoyable, and included the all day trip to Providence, where the class had the privilege of seeing the State Library of Rhode Island, the John Hay Library, the John Carter Brown and Annmary Brown libraries, the Providence Athenæum, and the Public Library. On May 10 the class went to the Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts State Library. The bindery of Fuerst and Company was visited for the first time.

APPOINTMENTS

Members of the class of 1918 have received appointments as follows:

Bowler, Ines. First class yeowoman, U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. Cataloging and classification, Manufacturing Department, Office of Assistant Naval Constructor Cone.

Brewer, Margaret E. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
McNamara, Katherine. Assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Nottingham, Margaret B. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
Paschal, Nell. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
Swanton, Helen F. Executive assistant, Utica Public Library, Utica, New York.
Abbott, Marion J. Assistant in the School of Education Library, University of Chicago.
Hartzell, Mrs. Bertha V. Librarian Social Service Library, Boston.
Hatch, Mary. Assistant in cataloging and reference work, Watertown (Mass.) Public Library, Watertown.
Sampson, E. Elizabeth. Library assistant and reviser, Simmons College.
Sands, Gladys F. General assistant, Boston Athenæum.
Timmerman, Hazel B. Children's work, New York Public Library.

SUMMER COURSES

Base Hospital Course

An emergency course of six weeks in preparation for library work in base hospitals is offered this summer, on the suggestion of the A. L. A. War Service, as it is probable that there will be a need for many women for this type of service, both as volunteers and as paid workers.

Success in this field will depend upon personality, a wide knowledge of books, and some appreciation of library ideals and of library methods. Candidates must be at least twenty-five years of age and physically fit, with at least a high school education or its equivalent. College education is an asset, as is also any experience in dealing with groups of men and boys. Previous library experience is not required. The task is to understand the need of the individual man and to know the book to meet it.

There will be 60 class periods, including a final examination, in addition to practice work, reading, and visits to hospitals and libraries.

The morning class each day will be given to technical library subjects, the afternoon class to a special course under the charge of Kathleen Jones, librarian at McLean Hospital. Consideration of the special problems of the base hospitals will be made, keeping in mind the medical and administrative staff, the patients, nurses and enlisted men attached to the hospital. Emphasis will be placed upon the right choice of books.

No guarantee of positions is made, as all appointments will be made from Washington, but as the need seems imminent, a measure of preparedness seems wise.

The technical library work will be given by the regular instructors of the Simmons College Library School. The fee is \$24 for the six weeks. Information may be obtained from

the Director of the Library School, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Children's Course

The Summer School Bulletin, p. 9 and p. 44 contains an error in the time assigned to the course in Library work with children, Library S 4, which will be given July 8-26, the first three weeks of the session.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The spring quarter of the second semester began on April 3. Various seminar discussions scheduled during the first days of the quarter, connected the instruction of the first semester with the experience afforded in the eight weeks of field work, and gave opportunity for a comparison of methods as related to different types of libraries.

The work of the spring quarter continues the courses in reference, book selection, cataloging, children's work, and library economy, and introduces the work in public documents, subject bibliography, and library administration and equipment. Current topics have been discussed by authorities in different fields. Robert Frost gave a talk on the "Tone of voice" in poetry and letters and also read from his own poems.

The gallery and foyer of the school have always lent themselves to exhibitions which have been arranged to supplement and illuminate various courses. But the present year has been peculiarly one of exhibitions, due no doubt, to the increasing emphasis everywhere on visual instruction. In January, the students themselves had a loan exhibition in the foyer cases, each bringing one article of interest, properly labeled. The arranging of these articles in related groups and their proper display, was excellent preparation for the food and other patriotic exhibits that became part of the field work later. In April, in connection with Miss Merrill's lectures on library extension, the cases were requisitioned for photographs, plans, and charts showing the extension work and plans of various libraries. The A. L. A. exhibit on binding and mending occupied the walls of the gallery at the time of the lectures on binding by Miss Turvill. An illuminating exhibit of books for the blind, literature concerning the work with them, and articles made by the blind, was on view at the time of Miss Welles' lecture on "Work for the blind." Two blind students in the University gave a demonstration of reading for the class. Liberty loan, thrift stamp, and food posters have been displayed

in the gallery, and their composition, lettering, and appeal studied. Other exhibits during the first semester added to the vitality and interest of the daily routine.

May Day is always "open house" day for the school in Madison, home-coming day for alumni, and poster bulletin day for the present class. William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, was the speaker, giving a most able lecture on the "Manuscripts and books of the fifteenth century." The lecture was illustrated with slides, many of them colored, that had been made for the occasion. The audience filled the large auditorium of the Public Library, which fact shows far more than any formal report the interest which Mr. Bishop's presentation of the subject awakened. Following the lecture, a reception was held in the quarters of the School, where a special exhibition of rare books, loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Library and the University Library was a great attraction. The poster bulletins made by the class were displayed in the gallery, and were enjoyed by all the guests, who praised them for their effective coloring, lettering, and timely slogans. There were 55 of these original posters, well hung, which in itself was a problem for the committee of the class in charge.

APPOINTMENTS

Twenty-three of a class of thirty-one are already placed for next year, with positions pending for others, and several temporary places for summer work waiting for any who may be free to accept them. The demand for trained workers far exceeds the supply. The positions filled are as follows:

Frances F. Bacon, member, Training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
Ruth S. Beech, children's librarian, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.
Laura E. Burmeister, cataloger, Library of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
Ruth S. Cochran, assistant, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.
Catharine Culver, assistant librarian, Milwaukee Journal.
Julia M. Fink, assistant reference librarian, Aurora (Ill.) Public Library.
Alice L. Ispording, assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.
Gertrude Kelly, assistant, Detroit Public Library.
Ruth M. Lathrop, reference librarian, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.
Edla M. Laurson, librarian, Mitchell (S. Dak.) Public Library.
Anna M. Magee, assistant, reference dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Irene M. Newman, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
Claire Nolte, children's librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.
Edna O. Orr, assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.
Edith A. Recheygl, librarian, Stanley (Wis.) Public Library.
Jessie E. Reed, branch librarian, Chicago Public Library.
Jean M. Sharpe, assistant, Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Martha O. Skaar, librarian, Waukesha (Wis.) High School Library.
 Miriam E. Smith, assistant, Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.
 Grace M. Stingly, librarian, Rochester (Ind.) Public Library.
 Geneva A. Twells, assistant, East Side Branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.
 Gertrude Weil, assistant, West Side Branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.
 Mrs. Flora H. Whyte, reviser, Wisconsin Library School.

Elizabeth Royce, who is taking the joint course in the college of Letters and Science and Library School, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Saturday, April 6, Liberty Day, found the Library School in its place as a division of the University body in the parade that made a part of Madison's celebration. The marching lines of the School received many commendations from the officers of the parade.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COURSE

Those who have taken one or more library courses during the year include Belinda Wainwright, formerly of the Quincy Library; William Malloney and Nellie Cuniff of the Boston Public Library; Lucy Buker, Waltham Public; Myra Parker and Mabel Young of Babson's Statistical Library; Dorothy Bell of Jackson's Electrical Library; Mildred O'Brien and Agnes Burns of Filene's Reference Library; Margaret S. Locke of the College Library and others not in library work at present.

The work which we are attempting to do for the training of business librarians is certainly not past its experimental stage. The demand for business librarians exceeds the supply many times. I believe that if the work continues there will be facilities for a limited number to qualify for positions of responsibility as business librarians and secretaries.

It seems to me that we ought to have the same idea that Uncle Sam has in training his Army. "It isn't so much what you know when you come to us, but what you learn here and how much you know when you leave here." This does not mean that requirements of entrance and graduation should be discarded, however. An educational institution must always keep its requirements up to standard.

As I write this notice in Washington while preparing my equipment to leave for "an Atlantic port for embarkation," I look back with pleasure on the year's work. My best wishes to those with whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in the class room this year.

RALPH L. POWER.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, on April 18 delivered the last of the miscellaneous yearly lectures given before the Library School. Because of the popularity of the subject "Poetry of the present war," this lecture was thrown open to the entire university, many availing themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Ridington.

The Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School held its annual banquet in honor of the graduating class on the evening of May 21.

Many positions are now being filled by the coming graduates, more than one-half of a class of twenty-three having already been placed definitely for the coming year.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the regular school courses during April, Dr. George B. Mangold, director, School of Social Economy, gave two lectures on the "Bibliography of sociology."

Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman of the Woman's Central Committee on Food Conservation and also chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of Defense, Missouri division, gave a resumé of what has been done and what has been planned for the future.

Prof. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, author of "Pan Germanism" and "Winning the war," will deliver an address on "The public library in the national crisis" at the first commencement exercises of the St. Louis Library School, to be held in the library on June 7 next.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On April 12, Rev. Harvey V. Miller, of the Sacramento Congregational Church, gave a very helpful talk before the class on the possibilities of the county library in the isolated rural community. On April 15, Edna Holroyd, a California State Library School graduate of the class of 1915, and now librarian of the Tuolumne County Free Library, told the class of the progress of county library work in Tuolumne county.

Representatives of the State Library and the State Civil Service Commission spent Monday, April 15 in Palo Alto, at Stanford University, and Tuesday and Wednesday, April 16 to 17, in Berkeley, at the University of California, interviewing applicants for the next library school class. The university students making application promise a class up to the usual standard, in spite of the widespread interest in war activities.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The members of the Riverside Library Service School are divided into three groups for the purpose of visiting county stations and branches. Mrs. Mabel F. Faulkner in charge of the county work is conducting these visiting groups. The first group visited the Elsinore-Temecula Valley, the second group the San Geronio Pass country including Banning and Beaumont, the third group the Hemet-San Jacinto Valley.

The Riverside Library League, composed of Library Service School students and staff members has volunteered to do a great deal of community indexing for war service. The war service directory connected with the Riverside war chest is in their hands and they have recently completed indexing the rules and orders for the local exemption board.

Dr. Herbert Putnam was a visitor in Riverside May 14. The greater part of his time was devoted to a visit at March Field and conference with the officials of the library and the various war service organizations.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

April 22 to 27 was "Visitors' week" when regular courses were suspended in favor of special lectures on subjects of general interest to members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library and to library workers from other libraries. A publicity exhibit and several personally conducted visits to branches were features of the week. The program included among others the following talks: Library publicity, by Miss Drake; Collection and care of free material, by Mrs. Brewitt; The war as reflected in literature, by Miss Darlow; Relation of the library to social betterment, by Miss Drake; Professional tools, by Miss Horton; Boys and girls clubs, by Miss Riddell; The right book for each reader, by Miss Zaidee Brown; Library associations, by Miss Haines.

During the month the principal visited Stanford University, Mills College and the University of California for the purpose of interesting college girls in library work as a vocation. Seven talks were given before various college organizations, supplementing the visits and talks made earlier in the year in institutions nearer Los Angeles.

The last days of April were devoted to library visits, a pleasant and profitable break in the class work. The libraries visited were varied enough to illustrate many phases of library work. They included several munic-

ipal libraries and representative high school, college, normal, county branch and scientific libraries, in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

The festivities of the month included a school party for the faculty and members of the Class of 1917, a beach supper following the visit to the Santa Monica Public Library, and tea under Miss Haines' spreading pepper tree in Pasadena, as a pleasant climax to the Pasadena visits.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

Librarians

ALLEN, Anita M., Simmons 1915, has been appointed assistant in the Extension division, New York Public Library, to begin July 1.

AMES, Harriet C., Simmons 1915, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York.

ASHLEY, Mabel, University of Washington 1914, of the Library School faculty, spent the month of April in A. L. A. War Service in Washington, D. C.

BARSTAD, Verna, University of Washington 1915, librarian of the Centralia Public Library, was married April 6 to Lieut. Warren Grimm of Centralia, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Grimm are at present in Palo Alto, Calif., Lieut. Grimm being stationed at Camp Fremont.

BATE, Mrs. Lillian Steinberger, University of Washington 1913, died March 30 at Tucson, Ariz.

BELL, Dorothy G., who recently took charge of the library of D. C. and Wm. B. Jackson, electrical engineers of Boston, has resigned.

BOLTON, Charles K., librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is at work on a book which the Athenæum is to publish next winter. It will contain a reproduction of every known portrait of a seventeenth century immigrant to this country, with biographical and critical notes, and will be in two volumes.

BREWSTER, Mary B., New York State Library School 1918, has succeeded Alice Jewett, 1914, as first assistant in the Order section of the New York State Library.

BRODERICK, Florence, Carnegie 1917, has been made librarian of the Woodbury branch, Denver Public Library.

BUCK, Edith M., New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed librarian of Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Mo., and will begin her duties there in September.

CANNON, Carl L., an assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, was drafted and sent to Camp Dix in May, where he was attached to Co. A, 412th Infantry.

CLARK, May, Simmons 1915, is on leave of absence from Carnegie Stout Library at Dubuque, Iowa, to reorganize Mt. St. Joseph College Library at Dubuque.

COCHRAN, Helen, reviser for the Wisconsin Library School since her graduation in 1916, died suddenly in Memphis, Tenn., on April 28. Miss Cochran had gone south in January on leave on absence because of ill health, but was so much better that her ticket was purchased for returning to Madison when death claimed her. She was a library worker of scholarship and professional promise and her death is a loss not only to her co-workers but to the library world.

COLDREN, Alice Fanny, Riverside 1914, and recently at the University of Illinois, has gone to Washington to work for the government.

COLLINS, Lillian, University of Wisconsin 1914, has been granted a year's leave of absence from her position as assistant in the reference department of the Seattle Public Library, and has accepted a position in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

CURTISS, Helena F., graduate of Pomona College, Riverside 1918, has been appointed librarian at Azusa (Calif.) Public Library, beginning work May 15.

DANIELS, Joseph F., librarian of the Public Library in Riverside, Calif., has recovered from an operation which kept him in hospital for three weeks.

DORRANCE, Frances, New York State Library School 1918, will go to the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library in August as chief of circulation.

DUNBAR, Gladys, member of the staff of Riverside Public Library, recently librarian of the Arlington branch, has resigned to become assistant in the management of the O. H. Boyé studio in Riverside.

EASTMAN, Margaret, formerly of the order department of the California State Library, recently of the Riverside Public Library, has been employed as assistant county librarian at Missoula, Montana, and left Riverside May 12.

EKSERGIAN, Nectar M., resigned from the staff of the West Somerville branch of the Public Library on May 4 to accept a position in the Ordnance Department of the United States government, Washington, D. C.

ESSELSTYN, Katharine B., Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-14, has left the circulation department of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Lamont Memorial Library, McGraw, N. Y.

FISHER, N. Mignon, New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed librarian and supervisor of the files of the Willamette Iron and Steel Works, Portland, Ore., and will begin her duties July 1.

FLEMING, Esther, University of Washington 1914, is spending a few months at her home in Yakima, Washington, recuperating from an operation.

FORBUSH, Rachel B., Western Reserve 1916, has entered upon her duties as librarian in the Public Library at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

FULLERTON, Pauline, a graduate of the New York State Library School and assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, has resigned to go to France with the Y. M. C. A. on canteen service.

GALBREATH, Mrs. E. Hadley, formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library and for several months on the staff of Base Hospital No. 8 of the American Expeditionary Forces, has recently been transferred to the Central Medical Department Laboratories of the A. E. F. The order for her transfer came while she was enjoying a seven days' leave in Paris with her mother and brother. She writes: "I miss the country terribly and shall have to become accustomed to indoor work. For the last four months I have spent five to six hours out of every day with farmers and other landlords surveying property and arranging for leases, etc. My work here will be entirely different, and I hear that in a short time when we have moved into other quarters I am to be in charge of a medical library which has been collected. My stay in Paris was anything but quiet. The big guns bombarded the city during the day and air raids came almost every night. Whenever possible old people and children have been sent to country places, but Paris is absolutely calm. Since my departure the guns have been bombarding also at night, which must be tiresome."

GATES, Anna L., assumed the duties of assistant in charge of the social science room in the St. Paul Public Library on May 1. Miss Gates is a graduate of Hiram College, 1905, and of the Western Reserve Library School, 1912. She has had several years experience as a high school teacher, was for three years a member of the Cleveland Library staff, and for the past year has been

assistant librarian in the State Normal School at Valley City, North Dakota.

GREGORY, Vivian, California 1914, assistant in the Yolo County Free Library, has accepted a temporary appointment in the California State Library, to take charge of the camp library work.

HAMMOND, Esther, University of Washington 1917, has withdrawn temporarily from library work and is in Watsonville, Calif.

HARRIS, Rachel A., New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed assistant in the library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She will begin her work there in September.

HILSON, Sue E., chief of the children's department of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has resigned to take a position with the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

HODGSON, James, sub-librarian of the Legislative Reference section of the New York State Library, has been drafted and has gone to Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg, S. C.

HOTCHKISS, Muriel, Pratt 1917, has resigned from the Public Library of Poughkeepsie, where she has been children's librarian, and has accepted a position in the children's department of the Bridgeport Public Library.

JAMESON, Ethel, assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, has resigned to do canteen work in France with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Jameson is a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

JOHANSEN, Harold R., New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed sub-librarian of the Kommunens Folke Biblioteker, Copenhagen, Denmark.

JOHNSTON, Mary Jane, Carnegie 1914, has resigned as substitute assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

KELLING, Lucile, New York State Library School 1917-1918, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Centralia, Wash., and will begin her duties in July.

KIMBALL, Theodora, Simmons 1915, has been in Washington several weeks to give advice on the establishment of a reference library for the new Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

KINGSBURY, Esther, Simmons 1916, is to take a course in nursing at Vassar this summer, with a view to becoming a Red Cross nurse.

LATHE, Helen, University of Washington 1916, was married March 1 to Nathan B.

Evans. Mrs. Evans is continuing her work in the catalog department of the Seattle Public Library.

LEWIS, Helen B., Western Reserve 1915, has become acting first assistant in the Hough branch Public Library, Cleveland.

LINDSLEY, Clara, for the past six years librarian in Waupun, Wis., has presented her resignation to take effect July 1.

LOCKE, Margaret S., assistant librarian at the College of Business Administration in Boston, is to have charge of the library in the absence of Ralph L. Power, the librarian. She will also "carry on" his editorial duties for the present on the *Alpha Kappa Psi Diary* and on *Special Libraries*, both of which are edited by Mr. Power.

LOEFFLER, Olive N., Carnegie 1910, resigned her position as assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept a position with the Continuation Schools under the Board of Education, Pittsburgh.

LONGFELLOW, Jean, Simmons 1912, is now assistant in the Plymouth Public Library, Plymouth, Mass.

LYON, Dorothy D., librarian of the Little Rock Public Library, was married on March 28 to James Groves at her home in Coudersport, Pa. They are now living at Oberlin, Ohio, where Mr. Groves is the Y. M. C. A. secretary for Oberlin College.

MCCARTHY, Mary Alice, Simmons 1914, is to be librarian for the new Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, Washington, D. C.

McCUTCHEON, Lydia, University of Washington 1913, is in charge of the Lincoln High School Library, Seattle, during the temporary absence of Louise Smith Baldwin, 1913.

MARKLE, Ruth G., of Somerville, Mass., has been appointed to the staff of the Somerville Public Library.

MOON, Edith Collins, Pittsburgh 1913, chief of the circulation department of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has resigned to enter the Friends' Reconstruction Service, in France.

NICHOLAS, Mrs. Gladys Dixon, Pratt 1912, has been made assistant in the library at Camp Lee where her husband, Major Nicholas, is stationed.

O'SULLIVAN, Mary I., New York State Library School 1915-16, has been appointed head cataloger in Bryn Mawr College Library.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Athol. The Athol Public Library building, started in the spring of 1916, is still unfinished, the main trouble seeming to be the lack of sufficient funds for furnishings. It is hoped that the new building will be occupied before 1919.

Boston. The late William Baird, patent lawyer in New York City, left his private library to Beta Theta Pi.

Boston. The College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has received a gift of a library of about eight hundred books from the widow of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Graves of Somerville, formerly associate pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston. The collection consists chiefly of biblical books aside from many books of general literature, encyclopedias and histories.

Boston. A committee consisting of E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, have been in Boston during May at the invitation of the trustees and librarian of the Boston Public Library to make a survey of that institution's "buildings and equipment, collections, methods of acquisition . . . the service in its inner relations, the service to the public." During the last twenty years in America progress in the great public libraries has advanced remarkably, but, to quote the *Boston Transcript*, "despite all the good things accomplished by Boston's library, the plain fact of the case is that it has not kept pace, in the delivery of this democratic, altogether competent service, with the great popular institutions of several other American cities. The gentlemen from Cleveland, New York and St. Louis come here to suggest some of the ways in which success has been won elsewhere and to give us the benefit of all their experience. In Mr. Charles F. D. Belden the local institution has as librarian a man distinctly capable of carrying out whatever programme they recommend and the Boston trustees sanction."

Holyoke. It is expected that the children's room will be opened again soon. There have been added something like 500 new books and a great number of old ones have been repaired

or rebound, so that the 3000 or so juvenile books are now in excellent condition.

Hudson P. L. Grace M. Whittemore, lbn. (Rpt.—1917.) Accessions, 501; volumes lost or withdrawn, 114; total 12,248. New registration, 304. Circulation, 40,991 volumes. Receipts, 2327.96. Expenditures, \$2327.96, including \$275.68 for books, \$104.91 for periodicals, \$142.56 for binding and \$1218.80 for salaries. Library loans of Italian, Polish, Armenian and Portuguese books were made during the year from the Woman's Education Society of Boston and the Free Public Library Commission. That these were greatly appreciated by the residents who do not read English is shown by the record of 334 volumes circulated from these libraries. During the year Miss J. Maude Campbell, director of work with foreigners for the Free Library Commission, gave some talks on the work done in libraries for the foreigners, with the result that when the library war drive was on, many dollars were contributed by foreign societies. The Hudson Historical Society continued to hold its meetings at the library. The library has been made the storehouse of its treasures until some other place is found. A new rule was made by the library whereby magazines are to be kept by borrowers for seven days only. Heretofore there was no time limit, but because of the carelessness of borrowers this rule was made necessary.

Milton. In her annual report for the year 1917, Gertrude Forrest, librarian of the Public Library, says that, contrary to expectations, the library has been more widely used during 1917, than during any other year since its founding in 1870. The circulation reached 79,697, a very large figure for a small town of 8600. There was noted a growing demand for books of the better sort, and also a considerable use of war books, especially those by well known, or well advertised, authors. A garden class was held in the library last spring with a total attendance of 578 for the eight meetings. On Sunday afternoons in February a friend of the library read stories, plays and poems to an enthusiastic audience. The library has 4067 cards in active use, representing 47 per cent of the town's population, and the average circulation per capita was 9.1. A U. S. A. first Liberty Loan bond for \$5989.15 was a gift during the year as the nucleus of a new endowment fund. The total cost of administration for the year was \$13,762.57.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

New Brighton, Staten Island. The library at Sailors' Snug Harbor was started many years ago for the use of its 900 inmates. It is in two large rooms in the main building and contains about 5000 volumes. The librarian, Capt. J. C. Norton, was appointed to his present position seven years ago, when he became an inmate after fifty-two years continuous service at sea. Tho he is now, as he proudly says, in his eightieth year, his library is kept in ship-shape condition, and he loaned for use 14,966 books during 1917, losing only two.

Rochester. The Business Branch library has been opened for the use of officers and men of the military service who are located here. A special collection of books has been put in the library for them, and these books are not for the use of the public. The library stands ready to supply any special books they may need or desire within reasonable limits. The books are given out to the soldiers on the same lines as followed in the camp libraries, with as little formality as possible. The soldiers are told that while the library is theirs from 7 to 9.30 o'clock each night, they are at liberty to make use of it at other hours of the day. The typewriter at the branch has been placed at the service of the soldiers.

Schenectady. Thieves are believed to be responsible for the fire that broke out in the home of Dr. Frank S. Hoffman, professor of philosophy at Union College, destroying the house and causing the death of two persons, the injury of several others and the loss of thousands of dollars worth of furnishings, books and other valuables. The fire destroyed Dr. Hoffman's library valued at \$25,000.

Syracuse. South Geddes Street library, one of the oldest library stations in the city, has been closed as a result of the opening of the new Delaware branch only four blocks away. The station was established in 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA

Montoursville. At a meeting of the school board here an appropriation of \$100 a year was made for books for the Public Library, which was opened as a station of the James V. Brown Library of Williamsport, March 1, 1911. The Montoursville Library Association provides a room in the borough hall building, with light, heat and janitor service, and the Brown Library, professional supervision.

South Atlantic

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Army Medical Museum at Washington possesses one of the finest and most complete collections of medical medals in the country, numbering about 3000 pieces. Among them are a few ancient Greek and Roman pieces, but by far the larger number belong to the last three centuries. There are the jetons of the old French Academy of Medicine extending from 1638 to 1793, when the Academy was abolished by the Revolutionary government. These are of silver and it was the custom in those days to strike one at every election of a new dean, which took place every two years. There are 96 of these pieces in the collection. Of great artistic value are the medals of distinguished members of the modern Faculty of Medicine of Paris, the prices ranging from five to twenty dollars a piece. A number of medals struck by medical schools, medical societies, congresses and hospitals; also some pest and cholera medals and other medals commemorating the great epidemics and famines of the earlier centuries, the touch pieces of the kings of England for the supposed cure of the Kings Evil, represented by a complete series—all these are in the Washington collection.

NORTH CAROLINA

The *North Carolina Library Bulletin* for March contains statistical tables for the public libraries and also for the school and college libraries and for the libraries in colored institutions in the state. The largest public libraries in the state are at Greensboro, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte and Durham, and the total number of volumes contained in all five of these libraries is 61,467. Yet this total is over 17,000 less than is contained in the University of North Carolina Library alone. The libraries reporting the largest number of borrowers are Charlotte, 7495; Durham, 6795; Raleigh, 7034; Wilmington, 5325 and Greensboro, 5070. The largest number of additions, the largest receipts, and the largest number of magazines and newspapers received are reported by the Greensboro Public Library. It is interesting to compare the number of volumes circulated by the different libraries. The libraries reporting the largest circulation are Charlotte, Greensboro and Durham, yet the library reporting the largest circulation in proportion to number of volumes is the Gastonia Public Library, each volume in that library having circulated an average of 7.45 times. In Charlotte each vol-

ume circulated 5.95 times and in Durham 5.01 times.

GEORGIA

Cordele. The Carnegie Library was dedicated on the night of April 13, with appropriate exercises. The new building is an old one remodeled, \$10,000 having been given by the Carnegie Corporation in 1903. In 1917, the library having outgrown its original building, the city of Cordele gave \$4239 and the Carnegie Corporation gave \$7556 toward a new building. Work was begun in June, 1917, but owing to delays in shipment of material and the scarcity of labor the building was not finished until April of this year. Besides having spacious juvenile, reading and circulation rooms, mending room, etc., the building has a splendid assembly room. The library is also a county library, the county contributing \$400 and the city \$1800 toward its support. It was the first library in Georgia to have a traveling library for the county schools.

Macon. Work which has been delayed on account of war conditions has been started on the Washington Memorial Library, Contractor W. J. Beeland getting material in readiness for its construction. The building, which will be situated on the corner of Washington avenue and College street, is to be 50 x 90 feet, and is to occupy the site of the residence of the late Col. J. H. R. Washington, father of Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, who deeded the plot to the city in January of last year. The building is erected as a memorial to her brother, the late Hugh Vernon Washington.

FLORIDA

Clearwater. The Public Library on Apr 7 had as guests the following librarians: Mr. Josselyn, state director of the A. L. A. war service, and Miss Elizabeth Long, of Jacksonville; Miss Stelle and Miss Lewis of the Tampa Public Library; Miss Emma Williams, of St. Petersburg, and Miss Nina Compton, of Syracuse, N. Y. This constitutes the largest meeting of librarians ever held in Florida.

St. Petersburg. The recent book drive brought in over 800 books which will be sent to Fort Dade.

Tampa. A little over a year ago the Tampa public library opened with 3800 books. Today there are approximately 10,000 in the library, the majority having been donated. During this first year, 5525 people have registered. There have been 76,680 books circulated during the same period. This averages approximately 13 books read by each person

registered and each book circulated about the same number of times. Demonstrations of food conservation have been held and reference books displayed in keeping with the demonstration. A registration station for the national council of defense for women of America was established; reading lists encouraging patriotic movements were sent out; a financial campaign to raise funds for equipping libraries for the soldiers and sailors, at which \$1200 was collected, was put on; the poster contest to encourage donations of books for the book drive was conducted by Miss Stelle, the librarian, as was the book drive, in which 5000 excellent books were secured for the Arcadia camp. A reading hour for the children has been inaugurated, 1577 children having attended since last November.

Tampa. A conference concerning A. L. A. camp work in South Florida was held at the Tampa Public Library April 8. Those attending were Mr. Josselyn of the Jacksonville Public Library, T. V. McCaul, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Harmon, assistant secretary from Arcadia, and Mr. Linken, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Fort Dade. In these camps A. L. A. libraries will be placed in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and operated by the secretary. In the recent book drive over 5000 books were collected at the Tampa Public Library. In this number are included the books received from Manatee, Lakeland and Plant City. With the help of volunteer typists, students of the business college and a number of high school pupils, they were all cataloged in a day and a half, and packed for shipment to the aviation fields at Arcadia, Fla. Helen Virginia Stelle, librarian of the Tampa Public Library, spent the week of April 29 to May 4 in Arcadia supervising the installation of the camp libraries.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Hastings. It is expected that the Hastings City Library, which will be located in the new high school building, will be opened to the public early in June. The librarian will be Helene Fairchild of Ann Arbor, formerly an employee of the Detroit Public Library.

OHIO

Youngstown. Because the building occupied by the Haselton library branch the last twelve years is no longer available owing to the sale of the lot on which the building stood, directors of the Reuben McMillan Library have made arrangements with the board of educa-

tion for the continuation of its service in the Haselton and Adams school buildings. These branches will be open daily from 4 to 6 p. m. to children and the general public.

INDIANA

Logansport. Arrangements have been made to establish a branch of the Public Library in the railroad Y. M. C. A.

ILLINOIS

The third biennial report of the Illinois Library Extension Commission for the years 1915 and 1916 shows the following record of successful achievement: 20 public libraries were established, 12 association libraries opened and 14 libraries reorganized on modern methods; 4 libraries received gifts for buildings from the Carnegie Corporation; 3 libraries received bequests for buildings from citizens; 5 libraries received substantial gifts of either money or books; 14 library buildings were completed; 2 district meetings were held; 189 visits to libraries were made by the secretary; 52 public addresses were made by the secretary; 9 library positions filled thru recommendation of the commission; 22,744 books, 128 club programs and 321 pictures loaned; 3 new leaflets published by the commission.

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has acquired from the Lambert Tree estate the property at the northeast corner of Crawford and Wilcox avenues, 113 x 121 feet, for a stated consideration of \$15,500, as an addition to the site of the proposed Legler regional library. The library previously had acquired the property at the southeast corner of Crawford avenue and Monroe street, 121 x 97 feet, so that it now has the entire west frontage on Crawford between Wilcox avenue and Monroe street, 242 feet, which, with a sixteen foot alley, gives it 258 feet with a depth of 97 feet on the other two streets. While no plans have yet been made regarding the building, its cost is expected to run between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

WISCONSIN

Green Bay. Conspicuously placed in the Public Library of Green Bay, Wis., is the following statement: "This library and each and all of its employees are pledged to the national administration to conduct all educational affairs committed to their care in this library or elsewhere with whole-hearted and unconditional loyalty to the United States."

East South Central

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Appropriations of \$50 per school for libraries, with 34 schools applying

for them, have been made by the county thru the board of revenue upon application by the county board of education. The schools raise \$10 to obtain libraries. The state appropriation will shortly be received. Prof. N. R. Baker, county superintendent of education, has taken steps to obtain the libraries.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Buhl. The people of Buhl are justly proud of their new library building, erected by Contractor Hugh Fawcett of Duluth according to plans furnished by Sullivan & Halstead, also of Duluth. The furniture was made especially for the building. Its finish is of silver gray oak and matches the woodwork perfectly. In the children's corner there will be three sizes of chairs to accommodate the little ones of different ages. An inclined table has been constructed on which to lay the large story and picture books. Directly under the skylight is the librarian's desk, and back of this are the stacks. There is room for more stacks, but at present only four will be utilized. The remainder of the main floor comprises the adults' reading room, which will contain three reading tables. In the basement is the men's smoking room, which is made accessible directly from the outside. The floor is made of tile and is easily cleaned. Around the huge fireplace are easy chairs where men can come directly from their work and read, smoke and enjoy themselves. The assembly room, in which the stage is located, has a capacity of 160, and, by utilizing the women's clubroom, which can be done by opening accordion doors, the capacity may be increased to 200. Off from the women's room is an up-to-date kitchen. Enid Stafford is librarian.

Duluth. A branch of the Duluth Public Library has been opened in the new Lester Park school.

St. Paul. The University of Minnesota regents are starting plans for a new library and assembly building on the campus after the war, which will include an auditorium capable of seating from 2000 to 4000 persons.

IOWA

Des Moines. The Highland Park Branch of the Public Library, located at Sixth and Euclid streets, was opened May 1, with Maude E. Graham in charge as branch librarian.

NEBRASKA

Table Rock. A home talent entertainment which netted \$100 for the benefit of the Public Library, was given recently under the auspices of the Altrurian Club.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

A pamphlet series of 5-cent educational classics is being used in Greenfield, Ind., to satisfy the incessant demand of the smaller children for very easy, large print stories. These can be destroyed and replaced when soiled, and are both cheaper and more usable than the primary magazines.

DEPOSIT STATIONS

A new plan of rewarding the deposit station librarians will be followed this year in Lebanon, Ind. The usual cash prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 will be awarded those showing the greatest circulation. All the other school librarians will receive a Thrift card with a thrift stamp on it.

ENGINEERING—CLASSIFICATION

The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I., is revamping the Dewey schedules for "Engineering" in order to bring the classification more into proportion with the books actually on the shelves. In this work it is taking advantage of the new "Proposed classification for an engineering library" compiled by Eleanor H. Frick and Esther Raymond, which was published in the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers for December 1917, but it is depending mainly on the advice of local Pawtucket engineers and experts in foundry practice. The aim is to give both Mechanical Engineering (now numbered 621, and Electrical Engineering (621.3) a full "division" of ten whole numbers (600-609 and 610-619) so that the notation for those subjects will be proportionate to that for Civil Engineering and its branches (620-629).

The necessary vacuum for such expansion will be secured by removing "Medicine" (610-619) from the class of Useful Arts entirely and settling it in the 100's (Philosophy) between Psychology and Ethics, where it will be flanked by Bodily Cures ("Religion and Medicine," "Faith Healing," and the like) on the one hand, and by Mental and Moral Training ("Child Study," "Adolescence," "Power of Will") on the other.

FUMIGATION OF BOOKS

A new machine for the fumigation of books has been invented by Robert Oldham, of

459 Victoria Place, Salt Lake, according to a news item in the *Salt Lake Tribune*.

The device automatically turns the pages of books of any size, so that fumigating fumes may reach the entire surface of the book. Electricity is the motive power. The invention is simple, and, according to the inventor, may be cheaply manufactured. Several books may be disinfected at one time. The machine is inclosed in a glass case and the fumes may be withdrawn thru a pipe leading outdoors and the books removed without discomfort to the operator.

Mr. Oldham has been engaged in the construction of the machine for three years.

GREAT BRITAIN—SPECIAL LIBRARIES. See Special Libraries—In Great Britain.

LECTURES—FOR CHILDREN

During the winter months the Public Library of Mishawaka, Ind., successfully conducted a Saturday morning stereopticon lecture for children between the ages of six and fourteen years. The lectures and the screening of the pictures were in charge of two high school boys who enjoyed their Saturdays spent with the children as much as the little folks enjoyed the pictures.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF

A plea for advance instruction in library summer schools. [Mrs.] J. T. Jennings. *School and Society*, Feb. 9, 1918, Vol. 7: p. 156-160.

Emphasizes the importance on the part of library workers of the open mind and the tolerant attitude toward a new subject.

What is a librarian? Isabella M. Cooper. *Jour. of the Assn. of Collegiate Alumnae*, Jan., 1918, p. 294-297.

In this paper Miss Cooper replies to some of the charges made by Miss Hasse in the October, 1917, issue of the same magazine. Miss Cooper warns the academic graduate against the danger of seeking to guide without knowing how, and takes the position that both that part of library work which Miss Hasse designates as professional, and the part which is purely technical, should come under the broad term Library Profession.

"The librarian who does not know how to

use wisdom, in technical detail, and has no vision as to the need of records for reference, is worthless as a professional worker, for the reason that when she is absent from her department or goes to another position, or dies, her wonderful power of aiding others dies with her. If she does not attend to the detail herself she must know exactly what is required and how it should be done by her corps of efficient technical workers who should have in them the inherent possibilities of the research worker. The 'careful person with ordinary natural faculties' cannot—and I repeat it—cannot be trained into a cataloger of any value whatever if she has not a broad basic knowledge of general academic information or a profound special knowledge of an individual subject, and an experience in dealing with the people who use the material which she catalogs. She may not use the typewriter herself. That is to be hoped may be assigned to a clerical worker; but she must know how to direct her assistants to prepare such work for the final printing. If this ability does not permeate the entire cataloging force we might all better strive to be Justin Winsors never forgetting anything, than to relegate the material to the impenetrable and useless mass of card catalogs and indexes in expensive furniture taking up valuable space. Catalogers should not sit forever in one room and professional or reference workers in another, scarcely ever seeing each other, often never co-operating in any way whatever."

In other words the separation of the technical and professional is impossible; each is helpless without the other. "Every profession has both phases and no vocation can become a profession until the two are indissolubly fused and made a useful whole."

"This discussion is not based on theory but on a very strong conviction developed thru experience in many phases of library work, including the specialized reference department, four different types of schools either as student or instructor, and circulation routine which in many instances resolves itself into the management of a large office force. This last phase is particularly dependent upon both the so-called technical departments and the reference divisions; and times without number is seriously handicapped and rendered helplessly foolish for lack of adequate co-operation between all departments. Organization, co-operation, interdependence, inter-department commerce should be the watchword, the aim and ambition of all assistants, chiefs and administrators."

LIBRARIANSHIP

The joys of librarianship. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 3-16.

If librarianship has joys, they are to be found in the perfect adaptation of the worker to the work, and this adaptation is the thing to be sought, "letting the joy come as a by-product—as it surely will."

The elements in librarianship favoring adaptability are, first, that it deals with books, the records of life and its products. Whatever the worker's interests, he is sure to find them represented in the library. A second element favoring adaptability is the fact that library work has become progressive. And as the progressiveness of the work depends on the progressiveness of the workers, it behooves every one, from the beginner up to the chief, to be constantly watching for opportunities to improve and perfect some portion of the work. Most chiefs like progress and will promote those who plan it and carry it out.

Some of the greatest progress in the library world must be made in intensive work, and from it will come some of the greatest joys—those attendant upon success in making one blade of grass give way to two. Experimentation in some form is open to every library worker, and this leads up to another joy—the joy of discovering and developing ability. Other joys are those derived from the librarian's contact with the public. To take part in the inevitable future struggle for truth in this country will be another one of the joys of librarianship, and closely connected with it is the task of teaching the public what there is in books and how to get at it. The lack of this knowledge is one of the library's greatest obstacles to success today.

"To persons with a sense of humor work in libraries offers very special joys. The library assistant who could work long at the loan desk, in the reference room, with children, or with the foreign population at a branch, without getting into a state of inextinguishable laughter, is surely the exception."

One of the librarian's greatest joys at the present time should be his opportunity of doing national service—service that is country-wide and linked up with as many other forms of country-wide service as possible.

As for the routine work, much of it may be cared for automatically by the subconscious mind, leaving the higher mental faculties free for constructive thought. If we will, we may well use these periods to perfect ourselves in the details of our work and devise methods for its improvement and expansion.

The present dissatisfaction of library assistants with their work, when it is anything more than the occasional square peg in the round hole, may signify a general misapprehension of what the congeniality of work implies. "Failure to fit oneself to one's work comes never, I prefer to think, from general unfitness for useful activity, but always either from the squareness of the hole in which the round peg reposes or from putting the cart before the horse and thinking that one must love one's work before one can do it well instead of loving it because one is able to do it well. . . . The way to like librarianship is to like it, and the way to fit yourself to it is to stick to it as closely as you may. . . . Those of us who have been at it longest love it most, and we love all its connections, animate and inanimate."

Professional standards. Marilla Waite Freeman. *Pub. Libs.*, Apr., 1918. p. 156-161.

It has long been a moot question in the library world whether librarianship can really assert its claim to be regarded as a profession. It is entirely up to the librarian to prove it such. The "love of books" and the desire to be where there is "plenty of time to read them," will never make one a librarian.

Miss Freeman's advice to girls who are planning to take up librarianship as a profession is: first, a college education if it can be managed; if not four years, then as many as possible. It is impossible to be too well equipped for service as a librarian. If a girl really has the desire with the will power to back it, the college education is bound to come. After college the next step is the library school—for two years if possible or one year at least. A girl should be told of the different library schools and their various requirements and should be shown the circulars of the different schools with their specimen examinations. From her reaction to all this can be learned something of the girl's real character and initiative. To find even one girl who makes the click of decision, and enters upon the long road to real librarianship, is to have raised the standard and quality of the profession, and to have given to the whole community a new idea of the library profession and what it stands for.

It may be necessary sometimes to resort to the short cut to training which the apprentice system provides, but even in this compromise professional standards need not be lowered. Establish the rule that admission to library service shall be conditional upon at least a high school education, and upon ability to

pass a preliminary examination. After the examination applicants should be required to take a course of training in the library without salary and this training should be systematic, definite, and valuable enough to compensate them for the time given and, in turn to compensate the library for the time which the trained assistant must give in instruction and supervision.

The assistant should regard this training as a preliminary step toward regular library school instruction later, and the trained librarian herself should never let false pride stand in the way of filling up the gaps in her own education. The fact that she holds a position of importance should spur her on to qualify for filling it.

There are certain professional duties and privileges which will help the librarian to measure up to standard. One is attendance at state library association meetings. Another is membership in the American Library Association, and the third is the reading of the best library publications.

It is the man or woman underneath the technical training who counts, however. If a librarian regards his library as merely a collection of so much reading matter and measures its usefulness by its circulation, the community will take him and his library at his own rating. But if he recognizes the library as a sort of living tool to reach the thought life of the community, his sense of this and his own responsibility will reflect itself. "For what we are as individuals must inevitably affect what our libraries shall be as institutions. Any intolerance in us will reflect itself in the spirit of our libraries. . . . We should cultivate the inspirational rather than the practical side of our libraries." To cultivate imagination, sympathy, and understanding is one of the most fundamental steps for becoming a real professional librarian.

The dealing with books and methods the librarian's ultimate aim is to reach people which can only be done by taking active interest in the community's affairs. Every opportunity should be seized to present to schools, clubs, and the public at large, the work of the library, its resources and its desire to help in all good works, and the results of such library effort should be recorded. A profession without a literature is scarcely a profession.

LIBRARIES—CHARACTER OF

The changing character of libraries. John Cotton Dana. *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1918. p. 481-485.

The day of the library of books has gone by; the day of the library of useful print has come. The old belief was that the units which compose a library are books and books only, and must be treated as books even if they are not books. The library of records, the library of useful print, which is taking the place of the library of books only, it is impossible as yet to describe, for it is in process of making and daily takes on new features. It has books, of course. The qualities which distinguish it are due to the inclusion of new material and not to the exclusion of old material. Some of its characteristics may be noted in the special collections of books and of other records of thought and action, formed in the last ten years in hundreds of banks, trust companies, insurance offices, and industrial plants of every kind. The material gathered is of infinite variety, ranging from the latest English Blue Book on education in India to the prospectus of a company for the exploitation of a peat bog in Maine.

And the method of handling the material is as varied as the material itself. Since much of it consists of excerpts from papers, books, and journals, or is of the lowly pamphlet class, it is very conveniently kept in one of the many forms of the familiar vertical file.

Argument for the enlargement of the conception of the general library is reinforced by a glance at the vast quantity of the records of man's thought and action, and at their physical characteristics. For instance, the phonograph disk and the "movie" film present a problem so vast that librarians have not dared to attack it, tho admitting the appropriateness of their inclusion among the records of the world's activities.

As to printed records, these have increased marvelously in quantity in the last thirty years. Between 1889 and 1909 the printing output increased 230 per cent., and the growth of the industry since 1909 has been even more rapid. A very large part of this has been in pamphlets and journals. Much of this is of ephemeral quality—for a brief time, possibly, of the highest value, but not of lasting usefulness. It is this ephemeral quality of the material collected which has changed the character of the libraries. For the day, at least, the items must be included in the field which the library covers; and, being included, they compel a diversion to them of a great part of its librarian's activities. In illustration of this statement, the treatment necessary to make available the reports, propaganda, and journals of the more than one hundred and fifty organizations existing in

this country as a direct result of the war, as well as the similar material put forth by more than fifteen hundred societies of altruistic endeavor, is touched upon briefly.

To check this flood of print is impossible. It creates daily, by its mere presence, new armies of readers for its use. Indexes, guides, keys, and lists of countless kinds designed to help in its mastery, multiply daily. Libraries, societies, city and state and national governments are combining to form agencies to gather and arrange these indexes to the print of the day. So far has the printer outpaced the old type of library—a collection of books.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS—INSTRUCTION IN

Qualifications of the teacher in the library school. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, March, 1918. p. 113-115.

The greatest need of every teaching institution is better teaching, and the finest scholars often make the poorest teachers.

Qualifications for efficient teaching fall into two classes, knowledge of the subject and ability to teach. Of course it is unthinkable that anyone should teach well whose knowledge is inadequate, yet this is no more inconceivable than that everyone who has knowledge can impart that knowledge.

For the benefit of those who have not the genius or instinctive ability to teach Mr. Henry suggests these essential qualities and qualifications:

A knowledge in detail of the subject matter to be taught, and a comprehensive understanding of the relation of this detail to all other subjects upon which the student is working, and to the purpose of the student's life-activity.

The teacher must be possessed of an intense human interest in his subject as distinct from mere subject interest as knowledge. He must see his subject as a tool in the student's hand and as an inspiration for life itself.

The teacher must have the power to organize the materials of his subject and set them forth in such a manner that the student may see clearly not only the facts, but the relations and organization of the facts.

And last in this series comes that essential quality of a good teacher—the power to inspire the student with an intense desire to master knowledge and to use the knowledge gained and organized.

The teacher in the library school must do his work in such a manner and with such spirit that the student will have a higher respect for library service than he already possesses and at the end of his curriculum

will have such an organic grasp of it all, that to him it becomes a profession.

MANUSCRIPT—PREPARATION FOR PRINTER

Suggestions for the preparation of the M. A. thesis. Louis N. Wilson. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ., 1917. 14 p. (Publ. of the Clark Univ. Lib. Vol. 5, no. 7.)

In these suggestions, first gathered together in 1912, Dr. Wilson has made recommendations on the preparation of manuscript which will be as useful to the librarian as to the candidate for a master's degree.

A simple form is given for the citation of references which will later form the writer's bibliography, and attention is given to the form of writing, spelling, numerals, extracts and quotations, typewriting, index and summary and title page. A short bibliography serves the double purpose of giving useful references for further study of the subject and of acting as a model for those preparing a manuscript for the first time.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES

The medical library in wartime. F[ielding] H. G[arrison]. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 29-32.

In aid of army medical officers and medical librarians, the Index Medicus may issue soon a special "War Supplement" containing the literature of military medicine (including military hygiene and surgery) from 1914-17, classified under special subdivisions. This with the current numbers of the Index Medicus and the bibliographies of military medicine in the Index Catalogue for the literature of the past, will meet all ordinary requirements.

In choosing new literature, the first essential is good periodicals devoted to military medicine. Among the best are *The Military Surgeon*, and the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain*. In a library frequented by naval medical officers the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, the *English Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service*, and the French *Archives de médecine et pharmacie navales* might be added. Among continental periodicals the French *Archives de médecine et de pharmacie militaires* and *Caducée*, and the Italian *Giornale di medicina militare* are the best available.

Of current medico-military literature, the medical manuals prepared under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, those in preparation by the new organizations of the Surgeon General's Office, the Oxford War Primers, and the French "Collection Horizon"

might be added. A list of standard recent works desirable for purchase is included here. Books on military nursing, Red Cross activities, medical supplies, food conservation, etc., may be needed in some locations.

The article closes with some suggestions for an exhibit if the library is provided with glass cases or other exhibition facilities.

The county medical society library. Lewis H. Taylor. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, July, 1917. p. 1-4.

In organization of the medical profession, the proper medical unit is the county medical society, and one of the strongest ties for binding together the medical men of a county is the formation and development of a medical library for their common use. Its establishment independently of the public library will act as one of the strongest stimulants toward securing permanent quarters, to which all members of the society would have access. In sparsely settled districts it often seems a difficult and expensive task to establish such a library, but if the material now going to waste annually, could be collected and preserved, it would become of the greatest value to the coming generations of medical men.

Every county society should appoint a library committee to secure from each member as a nucleus of a library: (1) The gift of books for permanent use or exchange with other libraries. (2) The loan of such books as he could spare and yet might not at first feel inclined to give outright. (3) The gift of current periodicals for the use of the reading room.

The expenses of the library could be met by the annual dues of the members. That which is paid for is appreciated in proportion to the payment, there being more lapses of membership for non-payment of dues at two dollars a year than at ten. A portion of the fund should be used for the binding of periodicals accumulated during the year, and of course some new books must be bought. For the early days of the library, at least, each member could be provided with a key to the building making it accessible to him for reference at all times. The library should be open a portion of each day, with a trained attendant and suitable indexes to assist members, at hand.

The Medical Library Association has been very helpful to the libraries in distributing duplicates thru its exchange, but there still remain many duplicates that could be given away to the smaller libraries. The establishment of libraries in every county medical

society should be encouraged and they should be induced to become members of the association that they may have the benefit of the Exchange.

MOTION PICTURES

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, in Washington, is an association for the dissemination of educational, industrial, and geographical information to the public, by the use of moving pictures and lantern slides. These are available, however, only when admittance to the public is free.

The bureau also maintains a lecture service for large organizations and sends out mica slides of announcements. It is international in character, its aim being to give universal public instruction. It circulates the films of the United States Government, of the Dominions of the British Empire, Republics of France and Argentina and of the lesser nations.

Any organization which desires to use the films of the bureau thru the medium of the co-operating universities, may have the privilege under the following stipulations: The borrowing institution must pay transportation charges from and to the distributing center. The films shall be used on standard machines handled by competent operators. A report of films used and attendance shall be mailed after each performance to the distributing center and films shall be returned immediately after use.

If films of an objectionable or undesirable character are shown in conjunction with the films of the bureau, the bureau may discontinue the service.

PAMPHLETS—CARE OF

The pamphlet as a library tool. Frank Place, Jr. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 17-22.

In the Academy of Medicine, whose library forms the basis for the practices described in this paper, a pamphlet is defined as a paper-covered book of less than 55 pages which is not a part of a periodical or serial, and the material so designated includes two groups of publications, those of independent issue differing from books only in lack of binding, and the very numerous reprints.

Each day all pamphlets received are divided into two groups, the old (printed in or before 1911), and the new (printed in 1912 or later). All inaugural dissertations are put with current pamphlets. When a hundred or so have accumulated, each group is alphabetized by author and filed with its own kind of uncataloged material.

Few of the old ones (now about 8000 in number) are cataloged, but the new ones are continually in process. When opportunity offers, all the pamphlets under a letter are taken to the catalog, compared, and the duplicates marked, subjects are assigned, cards are written, the pamphlets are accessioned in a special book and an accession number placed on the card as a call number. The cards are filed in the catalog and the pamphlets are filed in pamphlet boxes, first under author and then by number.

The catalog, with its full record of pamphlets and reprints, is a court of first resort, and if magazine references prove incorrect or the needed volume is missing, the catalog often points the way to the reprint. For home use also the reprints, with their slight bulk, are invaluable.

A chronological arrangement having been found unsatisfactory, the present one was substituted. A separate file has been found necessary for those above six by ten inches, of which there are some three or four thousand in some 120 boxes. Only those pamphlets or reprints which show the wear of much borrowing, which are too large to go into the file, or which have real scientific or economic value, are bound. One or two-leaf reprints, and occasional clippings, are slipped for protection into a paper cover taken from some discarded reprint and turned inside out. No pamphlet volumes are made.

The reprint represents certain advantages to the editor of the journal, others to the author, and still others to the librarian. To the latter, indeed, it may be a sort of first aid, but to get them from the authors as soon as printed means a never-ceasing campaign. A very useful medical library could be made from a good collection of reprints when properly cataloged. For a practitioner's library a classification has been worked out and described by Miss Van der Osten from her experience with Dr. T. C. Janeway's library.

In all such collections the variety in shape and size of the reprints, which range from the size of a postal card to a folio, is a serious obstacle to their preservation. If one or two standard sizes could be adopted for reprints, according to whether they came from one-column or two-column journals, it would be a great advantage for everyone concerned.

PHOTOSTAT

The photostat and the library. Charles Perry Fisher. *Bull. of Med. L. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 22-25.

The photostat, an apparatus for photograph-

ing documents, drawings, or printed material directly upon sensitized paper, without recourse to a dark room, is used extensively in certain commercial lines where absolute accuracy in the copying of documents is required. It has also been installed in some of the large public and reference libraries, but its usefulness as an adjunct of the library has not been fully appreciated.

To the reader, the advantage of having personal copies of desired articles for easy reference and transportation is obvious. To the library the protection of valuable books and periodicals from soil and possible mutilation is equally obvious.

In the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, where a photostat was installed in November, 1916, the work of copying incunabula and other rare and valuable books has been begun. The copies so made are to be uniformly bound and open for inspection, while the originals are to be placed in closed steel cases in the stacks. Up to the present [1917], working only two days each week, thirty incunabula have been copied. Three of these, which were imperfect, have been completed thru the courtesy of other libraries, from whom the books were borrowed for photographing.

PICTURE COLLECTION

During 1917 over 1500 plates were added to the picture collection in Salt Lake City, strengthening it in subjects most requested by schools, churches and clubs. A large accumulation of war scenes is being made and, aside from the mounted collection of pictures, the library now has over 1500 portrait reproductions, used chiefly by newspaper men and artists. One of the most attractive additions has been the display of posters on the History of Civilization. There are now over 5000 plates, making 826 sets.

Views of post-card size are circulated for use in the balopticon machine, and the demand for agricultural and local subjects is growing constantly. During the year 11,673 plates were circulated.

PUBLICITY

Why I believe in advertising the public library. Charles E. Rush. *Assoc. Advertising*, April, 1918. p. 15.

Clear and concise statement of arguments for constructive library publicity.

In 1917 a new publicity plan was tried in Salt Lake City, with the idea of introducing the library specially to the business men of the city. The classified list of business houses in the back of the city directory was taken as a basis. For each of the enterprises repre-

sented there, a very short list of perhaps not more than three books, the latest and best in the library, was made. A personal letter was sent to the representative of every house, enclosing the list and expressing the hope that he would find the library of use to him in a business way, and suggesting that he might find something of interest to him in the list. An application blank was enclosed when the person addressed had no library card. For instance, a letter was sent to every baker in Salt Lake City, and to every banker, each with its appropriate list of books. The responses were very encouraging. There was but one set of letters, but almost every one brought a personal letter in return. The library received in addition many valuable suggestions as to the purchase of books along business and industrial lines, and feels altogether that altho the plan involved a good deal of work, it was well worth while.

The following flyer has been sent out to libraries by the publicity committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association:

A PUBLICITY EXPERT

Paid for Co-operatively by Libraries

Why should 8000 libraries be duplicating advertising which in most part is ineffective, unattractive and uneconomical?

A publicity bureau connected with A. L. A. headquarters could prepare advertising material for all.

You will hear from us again.

In the meantime think it over.
Publicity Committee, Pacific Northwest Library Association.

C. H. COMPTON, Chairman	G. W. FULLER
Seattle Public Library	Spokane Public Library
CORNELIA MARVIN	
Oregon State Library	

The librarian from whom you receive this is strongly in favor of the above.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The number of reference questions asked and answered in the San Diego Library last year was 5728, according to a more accurate account of questions asked which has been kept. Reference checks are supplied at the information and registration desks, and all attendants who do reference work or are on floor duty, note requests and on the reverse side of the card indicate whether the library has sufficient material to answer satisfactorily. The plan has worked well, for it not only indicates the nature of the reading of the public, but is an invaluable aid in book purchase.

The reference department is also publishing each month a list of pictures (all of them in the circulating picture collection) suitable for use in the various grades. The course of study has been used as the basis for the lists. Circulation for the year was 3000.

REPORTS

In *Public Libraries* for March, 1918, a correspondent discusses some of the flaws in the average library report. He objects, first, to the departmental report often submitted, maintaining that the departmental reports should go to the librarian and that from them a composite report should be prepared for the public. He also objects to the length of reports, tho deploring the practice of some librarians who, in the name of economy, have cut out many pages from the body of their reports while retaining many pages of statistical tables. Lack of perspective is held responsible for the inclusion of petty items such as the purchase or repair of a desk for the librarian. The common omission of salary schedules, the infrequent use of the graph for presenting fluctuations in circulation or service, and the stereotyped wording of reports, are also subjects of comment.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—IN GREAT BRITAIN

The interim report of the British Library Association Council, on the provision of technical and commercial libraries, presented at the annual meeting of the Library Association in October, 1917, has been separately issued in pamphlet form.

The report includes a memorandum to the department of scientific and industrial research recommending the removal of the existing limit to the library rate, a closer union between state and copyright libraries on the one hand and municipal libraries on the other, and the provision to some state-supported library such as the Science Library at South Kensington of a fund for the purchase of books required for research which should be available for loan to public libraries.

The British Museum Library is prepared to act as a clearing house or center of final references for all bibliographical inquiries, and the Council and the Panizzi Club have agreed to co-operate in preparing a union list of current periodicals to be found in public and professional libraries of the United Kingdom. The allotment of patent publications is touched upon in the report.

In regard to the growing need for scientific and technical material, the Council urges more generous support by local authorities for the provision of this literature in public libraries; greater co-operation between municipal and other library authorities and institutions so as to make their resources available over wider areas; the publication periodically by a state scientific or technical library of a de-

scriptive list of selected books in science and technology; and the increased provision of current indexes and digests of periodical literature.

The establishment of commercial departments in libraries in trading and industrial centers is urged, which will provide much valuable business information. This should include commercial and industrial data, geographical information, transport and communication material, financial information, books on commercial and industrial law and business organization, general and special reference books, and journals on commerce, industry, and finance.

For the dissemination of information on commercial subjects collected by the government, the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Branch might send to provincial commercial libraries, free and unsolicited, all British official publications as soon as issued. The same department has a collection of foreign trade catalogs, listed and indexed, which are lent to manufacturers on application and which might be similarly lent to libraries. Better, the department might obtain additional copies for the libraries. There are in Great Britain four sources of commercial information—the Consular Service, the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Branch, the Scientific and Technical Staff of the Imperial Institute, and the Agencies-General for the Colonies. Closer co-operation among them is now being planned.

In order to facilitate the filing of the mass of material collected, the Council has submitted proposals to the leading professional societies and trade journals for the organization of trade catalog literature on standardized lines, and possibly for the publication of periodical condensed catalogs of British manufacturing firms.

The training of libraries for this new special service, in commercial libraries, is strongly urged by the Council, and the suggestion is made that they be organized in a special body within the Library Association and a section on special libraries included in the *Library Association Record*.

SURGEON GENERAL'S LIBRARY

The Library of the Army Medical Museum.
R. W. Shufeldt. *Med. Rec.*, Dec. 15, 1917.
vol. 92, p. 1022-1025.

This is an account of the library more popularly known as the Surgeon General's Library, of Washington, with a special plea for increased appropriations and larger quarters.

Bibliographical Notes

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has started a monthly bulletin called *The Vocational Summary*, the issue for May being the first number.

As a result of recent war legislation, British publishers and booksellers henceforth may send their catalogs to customers only on receipt of a written request.

A second and enlarged edition of Dr. Koch's pamphlet on the "War service of the American Library Association" has been issued and a third is in preparation.

The *Bankers Magazine* has reprinted the article on "Price-fixing protecting the civilian at the expense of the soldier," by A. E. Adams, president of the First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio.

Another interesting pamphlet is "The Rockefeller Foundation; a review of its war work, public health activities, and medical education projects in 1917" by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Foundation.

New York Libraries has recently issued an index to volumes 1-5 (1907-1917) which is being sent to institutions (not individuals) on the subscription list. It will be furnished to all others who make personal application.

The "Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske" to Cornell University Library, has been compiled by Halldor Hermannsson and published by the Oxford University Press.

Messrs. Iselin & Co., 36 Wall Street, New York City, have for distribution a beautifully colored profile, several feet in length, illustrating the fluctuations of the industrial and railroad stocks of the United States, as well as the commodities, copper, cotton, wheat and silver.

"Statistics of state universities and state colleges" for the year ended June 30, 1917, has once more been put out by the Federal Bureau of Education as bulletin, 1917, no. 55. Another useful recent leaflet is "Education in patriotism," a synopsis of the agencies at work, issued as Teachers' leaflet no. 2 by the same bureau.

"The story of the Anzacs" published in Melbourne, Australia by James Ingram & Son "in memory of those who, far from home fell fighting for king and country" is a historical account of the part taken by Australia and New Zealand in the Great War from the out-

break in August, 1914, until the evacuation of Gallipoli in December, 1915.

New titles in the War Information Series issued by the Committee on Public Information are: The German war code, by George Winfield Scott and James Wilford Garner; American and allied ideals, by Stuart P. Sherman; German militarism and its German critics, by Charles Altschul; The war for peace, by Arthur D. Call; Why America fights Germany, by John S. R. Tatlock; and The study of the Great War, by Samuel B. Harding.

The Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce has published a folder called "Tacoma, military city of the Pacific Coast." On one side is a view of the city from the waterfront, with notes on its industries and on Rainier National Park. On the other side is a very interesting panorama of Camp Lewis, the largest permanent cantonment in the United States.

The heirs of the late Judge James V. Campbell have presented to the University of Michigan Library the remainder of his "Outlines of the political history of Michigan," published in Detroit in 1876. This is one of the best, if not the best, history of the State of Michigan. The library will be very glad indeed to send copies on exchange account to other libraries. The books are in good condition and unused.

A bibliography of maritime literature has just been issued by the American Steamship Association, 17 Battery Place, New York City. It was compiled by W. M. Brittain, secretary of the association, for distribution among the officers and crews of steamships operated by its members. The bibliography includes sea stories as well as technical material. As the edition is limited the pamphlet is not available for general distribution, but it has been suggested that it be reissued as a government publication.

The 1916 report of the New York State Library has just come from the printers. Besides the report of the directors, which includes reports of the Educational Extension Division and the School Libraries Division, it contains a bibliography on the official publications of the state relating to its history, another on vocations, and the "Best books of 1916"; more translations from the early Dutch records; a report on mothers' pension legislation in this and other states; and the thirteenth annual report of the State Library School.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies (43 Exchange place, New York City), was organized in February, 1917, for the pur-

pose of co-ordinating other war societies of the United States and co-operating with them to prevent duplication of effort. Under the chairmanship of Edward Harding, a well-known New York lawyer, an important phase of the society's work has been the counter-acting of German propaganda. The society has already published some material and is now about to issue a series of posters. Plans for a series of competitions for the drawings are now being matured. The committee is anxious to build up a mailing list of libraries which can make use of its publications, and will welcome requests.

A tabulation of the votes, and dates of passage, of Federal constitutional amendments in Congress and in New York state was compiled in March by James Hodgson, sub-librarian of the Legislative Reference Section of the New York State Library, and has been printed as a state document and twice reprinted. The table is arranged to show the number of the amendment, its short title, date passed by Congress with the vote in House and Senate, date received in New York and date approved by the state, with vote in Assembly and Senate, date promulgated by the Secretary of State of the United States. Additional notes on some of the amendments are also given, as well as the reference for each entry given. The preparation of the table was publicly commended by leaders of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties in turn.

OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS

CLASSIFICATION

Classification scheme of the Boston Medical Library. *Bull. of the Med. L. Assn.*, Jan., 1918. p. 33-63.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Bostwick, Arthur Elmore. The joys of librarianship. New York Public Library. 17 p. 8°. 5 c. n.

ORGANIZATION, LIBRARY

Certain, C. C. Standard library organization for accredited high schools of different sizes. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 23 p. O. 10 c.

PERIODICALS

Walter, Frank K. Periodicals for the small library. 2. ed., rev. and enl. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 47 p. 15 c.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES

Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations. Books for the commercial library. Part I. *Librarian*, Feb., 1918. p. 122-128.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Wilson, Martha. Library books for high schools. Govt. Prtg. Office. 175 p. 15 c. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 41.)

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES

Rice, O. S., and Bergold, Bertha. List of books for township libraries in the state of Wisconsin, 1918-1920. Madison, Wis.: C. P. Cary, state superintendent. 112 p. O.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS

Coventry [Eng.] City Libraries. Aeronautics [suppl. to list of 1st November, 1917]. (Serial catalogue, p. 105-109.)

BIOGRAPHY

Selected list of the best biographies in English, from the point of view of a Canadian public library. Ottawa, Can.: Carnegie Public Library. 79 p. 25 c.

BIOLOGY, MARINE

Carnegie Institution.—Dept. of Marine Biology. Papers from the Dept. of Marine Biology. vol. 12. Washington, D. C.: The institution. bibs. Q. \$5. (Publ. 252.)

BIRDS

Books on birds. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 55-58.

BUSINESS

Cannons, H. G. T., comp. Classified guide to modern business books. Oct., 1917. Finsbury [Eng.] Public Library. 48 p.

CASE-HARDENING

Case Hardening. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 128-136.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification: music and books on music; as revised April, 1917. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 157 p. 15 c. (Library of Congress.)

CONCRETE

Concrete and cement; a list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library. March, 1918. 12 p. S.

DENVER

Bibliography of Denver's municipal activities [magazine articles appearing in 1917 and 1918]. *Municipal Facts*, April, 1918. p. 17-18.

DOCUMENTS

Library of Congress—Division of Bibliography. List of documents sent free by War Department and other government offices to the camp libraries. April 19, 1918.

EDUCATIONAL TESTS

Ruger, Georgie J. Psychological tests; a bibliography; supplement to January 1, 1918. New York: Bur. of Educ. Experiments, 16 West 8th St. 111 p. 10 c. (Bull. no. 6. Supplement 1.)

ENGLAND—HISTORY

Cheyney, Edward Potts. A short history of England. rev. ed. Boston: Ginn. bibs. 12°. \$1.50.
Dietz, Frederick Charles. Finances of Edward VII and Mary. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 7 p. bibl. O. 50 c.

EUROPE—HISTORY

Grant, Madison. The passing of the great race; or the racial basis of European history. new ed., rev. and amplified. Scribner, 1916-18. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

Harding, Samuel B. The study of the Great War; a topical outline, with extensive quotations and reading references. Washington, D. C.: Committee on Public Information. 95 p. (War Information series. No. 16. April, 1918.)

FICTION

General guides [to the selection of fiction]. *Librarian*, Jan., 1918. p. 106-108.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Bascom, Elva L., and Marlatt, Abby L., comps. Books and bulletins on food conservation; supplementing the list on Economical cookery. *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1917. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 115-117.

Bascom, Elva L., and Marlatt, A. L., comps. Books and bulletins on food conservation. 6 mime. p. (Federal Food Administration for Wisconsin. Library publicity committee.)

FORESTRY

United States.—Supt. of doc. Forestry, tree planting, wood tests, and lumber industries. Nov., 1917. 8 p. (Price list 40. 9. ed.)

FRANCE

France and the French. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 121-127.

- GARDENS**
War gardening. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Mar., 1918. p. 41-42.
- HOUSING**
California Commission of Immigration and Housing. An A-B-C of housing. San Francisco: The Commission, 525 Market St. 2 p. bibl.
- INTERNATIONALISM**
Balch, Emily Greene. Approaches to the great settlement; with a bibliography of some of the more recent books, and articles dealing with international problems; introduction by Norman Angell; published for the American Union against Militarism. Huebsch. 44 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.
- IRON**
Burchard, Ernest Francis. Iron ore, pig iron and steel in 1916. Govt. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl. O. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Mineral resources of the United States, 1916. Part 1.)
- LIBERTY MOTOR**
Library of Congress—Division of Bibliography. List of references on the Liberty motor. May 8, 1918. 2 min. p.
- LIBRARIANSHIP**
Johnson, Ethel M. Library work as a vocation for women. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 99.
- LOUISIANA—HISTORY**
Lonn, Ella. Reconstruction in Louisiana after 1865. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- MANUSCRIPTS**
Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages belonging to the library of the India Office. 2 vols. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 302 p.; 422 p. 8°. vol. 1, \$4.20; vol. 2, \$5.
- MILK**
American Lib. Assn.—Food Information Committee. Milk as food. (In *Food News Notes for Public Libraries*, April, 1918. p. 22-23.)
- MINING**
United States—Supt. of Doc. Mines, explosives, fuel, gas and gasoline, petroleum. Jan., 1918. 21 p. (Price list 58. 4. ed.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
A selected list of books on municipal government in the London (Ont.) Public Library. 8 p. S.
- NEUROLOGY**
Herrick, Charles Judson, and Crosby, Elizabeth Caroline. A laboratory outline of neurology. Philadelphia: Saunders. 5 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.75 n.
- PATRIOTISM**
Hart, Albert Bushnell, ed. America at war; a handbook of patriotic education reference; edited for the Committee on Patriotism through Education of the National Security League. Doran. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.
- POETRY**
Georgian poetry, 1916-1917. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.
- POULTRY**
American Lib. Assn.—Food Information Committee. Poultry; list of references (enlarged from list prepared by G. A. Devenau, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Ill.). (In *Food News Notes for Public Libraries*, April, 1918. p. 24-25.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH—ADMINISTRATION**
Public health administration. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 22-23.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH—CONFERENCES**
Conferences. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 6-7.)
- PUBLIC OFFICERS—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**
List of references. (In Lewis Meriam. Principles governing the retirement of public employees. p. 451-463.)
- PURCHASING, COOPERATIVE**
Jenkins, Frederick W., comp. Co-operative purchasing. *Assn. of Neighborhood Workers of N. Y. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 7.
- QUAKERS**
Keyser, Raymer Wickersham. Friends and the Indians, 1655-1917. Philadelphia: Associated Ex-
- ecutive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, 1917. bibl. 8°. \$1.50.
- RABIES**
Rabies. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 24.)
pations and employment. *Spec.*, Jan., 1918.
- RAILROADS IN WAR**
Bur. of Railway Economics, comp. List of references on the relation of British railways to the European war. *Spec. Libs.*, Mar., 1918. p. 79-83.
- RED CROSS**
Library of Congress—Div. of Bibl. List of references on the work of the American Red Cross in the European War. Apr. 2, 1917. Amer. Red Cross, Bur. of Pub. for the Dept. of Chapters. 7 p. (A. R. C. 156.)
- RELIGION**
MacHarg, John Brainerd. Visual representations of the Trinity; an historical survey. Rome, N. Y.: Mrs. Cora MacHarg Jarvis. 15 p. bibl. O. \$1.25.
- RHYTHM**
Ruckmich, Christian A. Rhythm; a bibliography; second supplementary list. *Amer. Jour. of Psychology*, April, 1918. p. 214-218. (115 titles. There are included in this bibliography discussions of rhythmical phenomena in the fields of psychology, of music, of pictorial and sculptural art, of prosody, of pedagogy, of aesthetic dancing, of physiology, of biology, of geology, of physics, and of chemistry.)
- RUNIC LITERATURE**
Hermannsson, Halldór. Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske [in the Cornell University Library]. Oxford Univ. Press. 105 p. Q.
- RUSSIAN LITERATURE**
Chicago Public Library. Russian literature, including Ukrainian. 88 p. (Catalog printed in Russian.)
- SAND**
Hopkins, L. L., comp. Sand; its occurrence, properties and uses; a bibliography. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library. 72 p. O. 15 c.
- SCHOOL HYGIENE**
Schools. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 25-32.)
- SCHOOLS, EXPERIMENTAL**
References. *Experimental Schools Bull.*, no. 3, 1917. p. 21-22. (Jean Lee Hunt, sec., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.)
- SCHOOLS—OPEN-AIR**
Kingsley, Sherman Colver, and Dresslar, F. B. Open-air schools. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 12 p. bibl. 8°. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull. 1916, no. 23.)
- SCIENCE**
Catalogue of rare and standard books on exact and applied science; including the scientific portion of the library of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling and selections from those of . . . some other well-known scientists. London: H. Sotheran & Co. 248 p. 2/6 n. (No. 770. 3883 items.)
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL**
Sewers and sewage. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 26.)
- SEXUAL HYGIENE**
Reading list of social hygiene. Boston: Mass. Soc. for Social Hygiene, 50 Beacon St. 11 p.
- SOCIAL PROBLEMS**
Russell Sage Foundation. List of department publications. 8 p.
- SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS**
Los Angeles Public Library—Training School. Selected list of references on the social settlements of the United States, compiled by Rosalind Greene. 1917. 11 p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SOCIALISM**
Kerr, C. H. What to read on socialism. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 341-349 E. Ohio St. 31 p.
- SOCIOLOGY**
California Commonwealth Club. Catalogue of club library. Calif. Commonwealth Club Transactions, vol. 12, no. 12. Jan., 1918. p. 531-570. 12 c.

SOLDIERS, DISABLED

McMurtrie, D. C., comp. Bibliography of the war cripple. Jan. 4, 1918. New York: Red Cross Institute for crippled and disabled men, 311 Fourth Ave. 41 p. (Pub. ser. 1, no. 1.)

McMurtrie, Douglas C., comp. A bibliography of the war cripple. 36 p. (In Vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors. Federal Board for vocational education. Bull. 5.)

SOLDIERS, RETURNED—CIVIL WAR

Library of Congress. List of references on soldiers' and sailors' homestead legislation after the Civil War. Nov. 27, 1917. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SPEECH EDUCATION

Wilds, Elmer Harrison. Speech education in secondary schools—a bibliography. *Quar. Jour. of Speech Educ.*, Mar., 1918. p. 184-195. (75 titles, classified.)

STATE INSTITUTIONS—ADMINISTRATION

New York State Library.—Legislative Reference Section. New York State publications on administration of state institutions, comp. by William Webb. Apr. 1917. 2 p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

STORY-TELLING

Cross, Allen and Statler, Nellie Margaret. Story-telling for upper grade teachers. Chicago: Row, Peterson, 623 S. Wabash Ave. 4 p. bibl. 12". \$1.25.

STREET RAILWAYS

Library of Congress. List of references on street railway employees. Oct. 4, 1917. 4 p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SUBMARINES

Jameson, Mary Ethel, comp. Submarines; a list of references in the New York Public Library; with foreword by Simon Lake. Part I. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 18-69.

Jameson, Mary Ethel, comp. Submarines; a list of references in the New York Public Library. Part II, conclusion [with author and subject indexes]. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Feb., 1918. p. 91-132.

SUBWAYS

Cleveland, O.—Municipal Ref. Lib. Selected bibliography on rapid transit subways, general and constructional; features, 1896-1917, taken chiefly from the *Engineering Index*. Jan., 1918. 38 p. \$1.90. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SYPHILIS

Syphilis. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 27-28.)

TAX COMMISSIONS

Lutz, Harley Leist. The state tax commission; a study and results of state control over the assessment of property for taxation; awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1915-16, and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund. Harvard Univ. 16 p. bibl. 8" \$2.75 n. (Harvard economic studies 17.)

TAXES, INCOME AND WAR

Kansas City [Mo.] Public Library aids on income and war taxes. 2 p. Q. (Special list no. 13.)

TECHNOLOGY

New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library, January-March, 1918. 13 p. (Vol. 3, no. 1.)

Pratt Institute Free Library.—Applied Science Reference Dept. Quarterly list of new technical and industrial books. April, 1918. 4 p. (No. 6.)

TOLSTOI, LEO

Noyes, George Raphael. Tolstoy. Duffield. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n. (Master spirits of literature.)

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on the organization and work of trade associations (exclusive of boards of trade and chambers of commerce). *Spec. Libz.*, April, 1918. p. 97-98, 100-102.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 29-31.)

TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 31-32.)

UNITED STATES—ARMY

Library of Congress. List of references on the feeding of armies and navies. Sept. 4, 1917. 6 p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

Superintendent of doc. Army and militia aviation and pensions. (Price list 19. 8. ed.) Sept., 1917. 19 p.

UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Hodgson, James, comp. Votes, and dates of federal constitutional amendments in Congress and in New York State. [table, with 87 references.] March 21, 1918. (New York State. Assembly doc. no. 37.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Hockett, Homer C. Western influences on political parties to 1825; an essay in historical interpretation. Ohio State Univ., 1917. 5 p. bibl. 4" \$1.

UNITED STATES—CIVIL WAR

Hill, F. P., comp. Civil war collections. (In American Library Institute, Proceedings, 1916. p. 62-66.)

UNITED STATES—DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Diplomatic and consular service. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 9-10.)

UNITED STATES—EXPULSION OF SENATORS

Library of Congress. List of references on the expulsion of senators. Oct. 2, 1917. 2 p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Superintendent of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. 40 p.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Davenport, Frances Gardiner, ed. European treaties bearing on the history of the United States and its dependencies, to 1648. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. bibl. Q. \$2.50. (Publ. no. 254.)

Hart, Albert Bushnell. New American history. American Book Co., 1917. 7 p. bibl. O. \$1.72.

Schlesinger, Arthur Meier. The colonial merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776. Longmans. 15 p. bibl. O. \$4 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law, 182.)

UNITED STATES—NAVY

Superintendent of doc. Navy: Marine corps, coast guard, revenue cutter service, armor-plate manufacture and battleships. (Price list 63. 3. ed.) Oct., 1917. 15 p.

UNITED STATES—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Library of Congress. List of federal documents especially useful to librarians and citizens at the present time; comp. by A. L. A. sub-committee on federal publications. Sept., 1917. 3 mim. p.

VIRGINIA

Virginia—Bibliographical note. (In C. C. Pearson. Readjuster movement in Virginia, 1917. p. 178-183.)

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 33-34.)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Robison, Emily, comp. Vocational education. H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. 40 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (Handbook series.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Brewer, John Marks. The vocational-guidance movement; its problems and possibilities. Macmillan. 18 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n.

WATER POLLUTION

Water. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 34-36.)

The Open Round Table

EMBARRASSING PUBLICITY

Editor Library Journal:

The recent civil service examination for the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library, in which the writer was a participant, resulted in a surprising degree of publicity which might have proved disconcerting. Such publicity may also prove unfortunate in deterring librarians from submitting their names in future tests when this would be highly important.

To be in charge of the library in the country's second largest city, with its varied activities, doubtless would appeal to many. When the notices were received from the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners, however, some of us were interested in a general way, but were not sufficiently interested personally to respond.

Chicago newspapers showed a fine spirit in their attitude toward the Chicago librarianship and threw themselves into the fight against the alleged plan to have a Chicago politician appointed librarian who had recently resigned from the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners of which he was a member, for this purpose, it was charged.

Suspicion that the library situation was not to be handled on a professional basis if the city administration could control this, was strengthened by other developments.

It was then that a Chicago club of the highest standing and representatives of Chicago's best activities, sent personal requests to several librarians to help make the selection of the librarian a professional and not a political question. Assurances were given that the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners had stated that "the applicant's name will not be given publicity, so no possible embarrassment will result."

Some of us then submitted our names thru this club, after notifying our library boards of the Chicago situation, and a thesis was sent which covered the requirements for the examination.

The library representative on the examining board in Chicago was the best selection possible in this country and the final selection for the Chicago librarianship was not only the logical one, but one which will meet the approval of the library profession at large.

We were glad to participate in this examination, irrespective of what the examining board's choice would be, but we have not

relished the wide publicity given us by the daily press of the county, the night calls from local newspapers, and the attentions showered by publishers of civil service textbooks who have since encouraged us to renewed and future efforts.

To those who are happy and contented in present surroundings and who are not searching for other professional grazing grounds, the unexpected publicity of our well meant efforts are of slight and but temporary irritation. It is easy to realize, however, that such a breach of promise as publishing thru the daily press of the country the names of those who submitted their names on special request in a difficult situation, might prove seriously embarrassing to librarians. There are library boards and communities as well which would easily resent participation in examinations for library work elsewhere, particularly without previous notification having been given, and this can be a delicate and difficult thing to do.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Denver, Colorado.

ON CHARGING DESK PROBLEMS

Editor Library Journal:

Years ago I planned a charging device which would mechanically charge books to readers. Upon investigation I ascertained that the manufacture of this device would be difficult without infringing upon certain existing patents. From time to time I have thought of taking a month or two vacation and spending the time in a machine shop with a competent machinist perfecting a device which would not infringe upon other patents.

The basic principles of the device subsequently were worked out and you are doubtless familiar with it in the form of a carriage call used at department stores, theaters, etc. The difference between a carriage call and a charging device is that the carriage call displays automatically the given number, whereas in the charging device, the numbers instead of being displayed in white letters would be displayed in rubber type, and automatically would click down on a card. The thing is perfectly simple and any intelligent patent machinist should be able to work it out at a cost not to exceed a few hundred dollars. At the present period of the world's history I do not feel that I can give any time and outlay to this work. If any one wishes to confer with me on the subject I will do the best I can to help, on the proviso that any patent which is eventually obtained will be presented to the public libraries of the country.

In regard to the static condition of the work

of the charging desk I can only say that it has frequently occurred to me that the present generation of librarians has done substantially nothing to render easier, more accurate, or more efficient the methods of charging and discharging books. I confess I have no substantial improvement in mind that could readily be made, and I do not think that it is altogether amazing that there has been no advancement in the work at the charging desk during all these years. Of course the people who conceived of, organized, and devised the libraries are either dead or are doing administrative work. Their successors found existing machinery and in their inexperience have concluded that the machinery itself was perfect. Indeed, some of the successors have concluded in their own minds that the machinery itself was a reason for its being and not a means to an end, and have accepted it as such without question. By the time that a person has had sufficient training to make improvements at the charging desk, graduation from that desk has been effected if the person is of a caliber sufficient to warrant promotion, and upon graduation has left the desk and its problems to those to whom promotion did not come and to junior subordinates.

I should think that the charging desk and its problem could be compared to the binding problem of ten or fifteen years ago. In library binding and rebinding many experiments were made by many persons. Mr. Dana and Mr. Chivers came along and consolidated practically all of the good points and eliminated practically all of the bad points in vogue in library arrangements. If we can find a Dana or a Chivers to study the charging desk I feel quite sure he would evolve a much simpler, more accurate, and quicker method of charging books than any now existing.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD.

New York Public Library.

IS THE A. L. A. TOO BIG?

Editor Library Journal:

With the views of Mr. George as expressed in his letter in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, I am in most hearty accord, and in addition to the question of "Why the A. L. A.?" the question of Why the A. L. A.? might also be asked. For several years I have not attended the meetings of the A. L. A. for the reasons openly expressed in Mr. George's letter, and for the other reasons at which he strongly hints. The three-ring circus is an apt simile. I recall a meeting several years ago, at which two important sessions were being held at the same hour in different rooms of the meeting place, and subjects being discussed

in both which I was anxious to hear. I went back and forth from one room to the other, endeavoring to gather some ideas from each meeting, with the result of getting practically nothing from either.

Mr. George has covered the ground so fully, that it would seem unnecessary to further discuss the conditions. If I had not known that several librarians of my acquaintance had the same feeling about the A. L. A. meetings, I should have regarded myself as an old fogey. It may be the imagination of myself and others who deny themselves the privilege of attending these meetings, but there seems in addition to the failure to provide opportunity for those who wish to hear library topics discussed, a tendency to gather in what Mr. George calls "cosy groups," which, tho probably not so intended, give the appearance of a lack of cordiality towards those who are not in these "inner circles."

There is perhaps a side to this question which Mr. George has not considered and which we have all overlooked, and that is the large attendance at the A. L. A. meetings. Our American mania for bigness has led us to urge a large attendance, and to have the last meeting surpass the previous one. They have thus become so unwieldy that a proper consideration of the topics likely to be brought up cannot be given.

A remedy for this might be had by dividing the country into districts and holding meetings in these various districts, somewhat after the plan by which the Library Institutes are conducted in New York State. Still better would it be to have state divisions of the A. L. A. and have the state organizations conduct meetings in districts convenient to members, doing away with all state library associations, local clubs or similar library organizations. This would be the means of bringing all the smaller libraries in touch with the A. L. A. and make their librarians members, and do away with the many minor organizations which now exist. The central organization of the A. L. A. could still be preserved, and representatives from the various states be elected to represent the interests of the localities from which they come.

JOHN C. SICKLEY.

Adrianse Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Editor Library Journal:

A circular letter calls attention to a biographical "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania," now being published by the American Historical Society, 267 Broadway, N. Y., to be

completed in ten volumes at nine dollars per volume—five dollars to libraries.

In 1915, the Lewis Historical Publishing Co. of 265 Broadway brought out "Genealogical and personal history of Western Pennsylvania" in three volumes. That work was not well arranged and the indexing was not well done, while the genealogies were mainly of those who paid for full-page illustrations, or at least bought a set of the work. I am wondering if the American Historical Society is not the same as the Lewis Historical Publishing Co., since the New York Directory names three persons by the name of Lewis as officers in the Historical Society. If the publishers are identical is it not possible that the ten-volume work may be a slight expansion of the "Genealogy"?

Geo. H. Lamb.

*Carnegie Free Library,
Braddock, Pa.*

Telephone inquiry brought out the fact that the American Historical Society had "emanated from" the Lewis Publishing Co., and that while both companies still retained their individual incorporation and the Lewis company is continuing all series which it had originated, all new publications were being undertaken by the more recently organized company. A further question as to the identity of the two series mentioned above brought out the admission that "there might be some slight overlapping of material, of course, but that the new series was not regarded as a revision of the earlier set."

ON RESIGNATIONS FROM THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Editor Library Journal:

The Association of American Library Schools has sent to library trustees and librarians a circular letter, admirable in purpose, but unfortunately liable to misinterpretation as to the figures quoted in the following paragraph:

"54 members (19%) of the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library resigned during 1917 to take better paid positions, while 154 persons (27%) resigned from the Circulation Department during the same time. From the Brooklyn Public Library 30 persons have resigned during the last year to go into business libraries or to the War Department; from the Cleveland Public Library 24 assistants have left for similar reasons. These figures do not include janitors, pages or mechanical employees."

The figures showing the loss from the staff of the New York Public Library are not comparable with those quoted for the Brooklyn and Cleveland public libraries which include only the persons who have resigned to go into business libraries or to the War Department. The statistics for the New York Public Library quoted in this circular letter are those given in our annual report for last year and repre-

sent, in the case of the Reference Department, the number of employees who left for "better-paid positions," while, in the case of the Circulation Department, they represent the total number of resignations, excluding janitors, pages or mechanical employees. We have no tabulated statement of how many of them took better-paid positions with the government or with business libraries, nor as to the number who went to other libraries, or got married, or were called home by family duties.

The situation described in the circular letter has, as stated there, "affected directly or indirectly nearly all libraries." It is not a problem confronting one library or one locality. In fact, I know of one public library far from New York which lost 50% of its employees during the same period. Incidentally, I have heard of a railroad that lost 60%; and I believe investigation would show that many commercial enterprises have lost larger percentages of their employees than have the public libraries.

E. H. Anderson, Director.

New York Public Library.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

Editor Library Journal:

Mr. H. G. Kugg of our staff called the enclosed matter to my attention and drew up the statement. He wrote Mr. Heartman two weeks ago but has had no reply as yet. It is a rather flagrant case, either of error or deception.

"Mr. C. F. Heartman has recently issued 'Notes toward a history of the American newspaper,' Vol. 1, ed. by William Nelson. Mr. Heartman states that his material has never been published. He is in error however, as the same material was printed in 1894 in 'Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey,' ed. by William Nelson, which is Vol. XI of 'Archives of the State of New Jersey.'

"This contains the 'Some account of American newspapers particularly of the eighteenth century and libraries in which they may be found, Part I, Alabama-Maryland.' This account is continued in Vols. 12 and 19, printed in 1895, 1897 of the N. J. Archives covering newspapers thru New Hampshire. The sheets in Mr. Heartman's Bibliography are apparently the very same as used in the New Jersey Archives."

Kindly note also—

Buchan, John. Prester John. Lond. 1910. Nelson.
The Great Diamond Pipe. Dodd. 1911.

" Prester John. Doran 1918.

All the same book.

N. L. Goodrich.

*Dartmouth College Library,
Hanover, N. H.*



VIEW OF INTERMEDIATE FLOOR IN MAIN STACK ROOM

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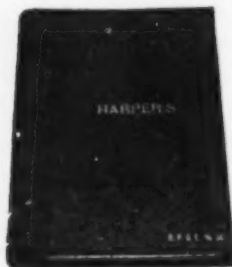
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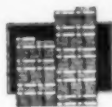
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